

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Quebec's new choice

It would be mistaken to interpret the dramatic victory of the Parti Québécois in Quebec's elections as a popular mandate for early moves toward the separation of the French-speaking province from Canada. The election issues were largely economic. Quebecers were concerned about a sagging economy, high unemployment, inflation, labor unrest, and alleged corruption. The non-French-speaking minority was also embittered by the 1974 language bill which made French the official language of Quebec.

The old Liberal Party government, in short, could not withstand the groundswell of discontent over its poor performance over the past three years.

Yet, while economic issues dominated the campaign, there is no doubt that the sweep to power of René Lévesque's Parti Québécois could have an eventual impact on the whole separatist question. Polls show that only 17 percent of the people of Quebec favor independence from Canada. It is doubtful that the Parti Québécois will win the referendum it promises to hold on the issue. But the fact remains that the separatist party is ideologically committed to independence. The likelihood is that the new Quebec government will push for more autonomy for the province and be more assertive in its relations with the federal government in Ottawa.

This could create a period of uncertainty for Canada and weaken the Trudeau government even more. The country already wrestles with severe problems. With the economy depressed, foreign and domestic investors are edgy. The Canadian dollar is weak. And, adding to the

strains, the federal government's policy of bilingualism has created an unfortunate backlash in the English-speaking parts of the country.

In this climate it is to be hoped that the new government in Quebec will tackle the economy as its first priority and mute the issue of separation as the party did during the campaign. Indeed, we share the view of those Canadians, including the vast majority of Quebecers, who feel that a strong and unified Canada best serves the interests of all and that dismemberment would have the gravest economic and other consequences. Quebec is a vital part of Canada. It not only plays a role in the economy; it endows the nation with cultural flavor and distinctiveness.

Looking ahead, therefore, the task for Quebec and Ottawa is to work out a constructive, mutually supportive relationship. Much has already been done by Ottawa to alleviate economic discrimination against Quebec; the federal government now pours in \$1.5 billion more a year than it takes out in taxes. Progress has also been made on the cultural front. Yet many French-speaking Quebecers still suffer cultural discrimination and feel themselves second-class citizens of Canada.

With René Lévesque in power, the Quebecers will have new leverage to demand more authority over their own affairs and to enhance the status of their province. If Ottawa cooperates in this legitimate goal and Quebec exercises restraint — and if all Canadians strengthen their unity through mutual tolerance and understanding — there is no reason to fear that Quebecers will one day want to go the divisive way of independence.

The world can be fed

It is good to know that the past dire forecasts about the world's population explosion are proving incorrect. Well-known food expert Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute is revising his own long-clerkist prognostications. He says there has been a dramatic slowdown in population growth and suggests a doubling of global population may never occur. Leading United Nations experts, for their part, while they treat the Brown report with skepticism, likewise see hopeful signs that developing countries are bringing population growth under control.

Nonetheless, the UN view is that the world's population will in fact double by the early 21st century, stabilizing at about 12 billion around the year 2050. Even if this forecast proves to be wrong, however, the pressures to grow more food will continue to mount. Already the developing nations are becoming more and more dependent on outside sources for their supply. One estimate is that their import demands could go from the present 26 million tons a year to 100 million tons by 1985.

As President-Elect Carter bones up for his new job, he will find, among other things, that not enough progress has been made since the World Food Conference in 1974 toward ensuring that everyone will have enough food. While the world's food production has increased, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. In the last decade, the number of undernourished people in the world has increased by 200 million. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened. In the last decade, the number of undernourished people in the world has increased by 200 million.

Comments, there is little supervision of the grain trade and poor countries pay as much as the rich for American grain — and sometimes more after such big purchases as the Soviet Union get through ordering.

However, many experts contend, and fairly, that the United States has done wonders in boosting the world's food supply. Its production is in fact oriented toward meeting global demand. The U.S. this year will provide about 80 million tons out of the total 139 million metric tons of grain exported worldwide. This includes about 6 million tons of grain under the P-1480 food aid program — a substantial increase over previous years.

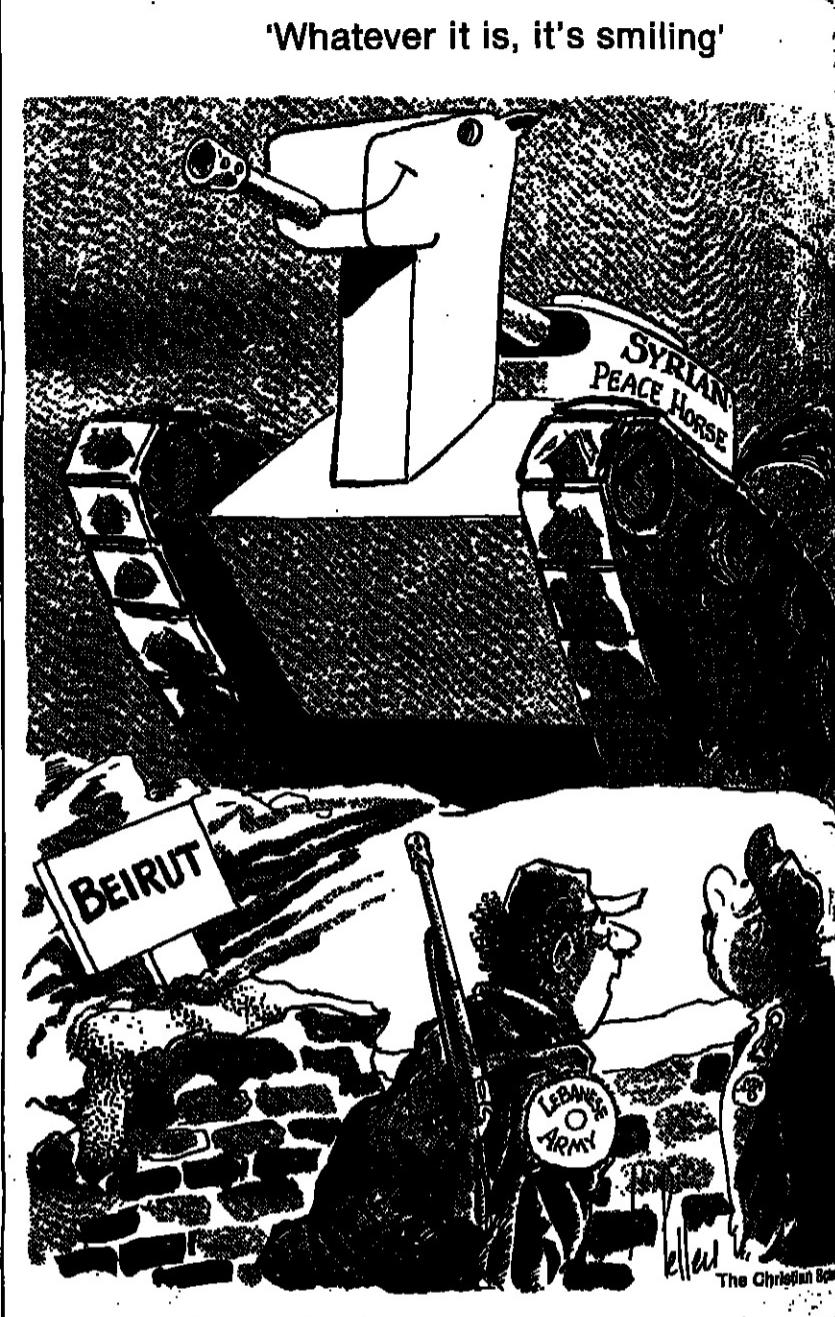
But some fundamental questions need to be confronted. Should there be some government management of grain supplies? Should there be international mechanisms to stabilize prices and give poor nations access to supplies at reasonable prices? How can the U.S. improve the monitoring of food production and of other factors that affect the global market? To what extent should food be used to achieve political goals?

Most important, what must be done to stimulate rural development in the poor countries in order to increase their food production

and to help them develop their own food export potential in the poorest countries, the fund has yet to be operational. Nor has a world grain reserve yet been set up. Global grain stocks, meanwhile, are still below the level of the late 1960s.

Opinions vary on the degree to which the United States is meeting its responsibilities in this crucial area. Writing in the *Washington Post*, Washington Post correspondent Dan Morgan notes the U.S. is today the world's "agricultural superpower" exercising a virtual monopoly in the world food market. Many countries, all across the globe, from Eastern Europe to Latin America, are reliant on American grain imports.

Yet, argues Mr. Morgan, there is no recognition that the U.S. Government has a responsibility to see to it that available food is distributed equitably and that its policies do not harm countries least able to bear it. Because of the emphasis on a free trade market, he



WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, November 29, 1976

60¢ U.S.

In the Middle East

U.S. shifts gears for all-out peace drive

By Joseph C. Harsh

The most interesting, and probably significant, thing that happened in world affairs last week was the American delegation at the United Nations siding with the Arabs against Israel. It was the second time this month that the U.S. delegation in the UN was on the Arab side. This second vote with the Arabs occurred after President-Elect Jimmy Carter had been briefed by both U.S. director of central intelligence George Bush and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The implication is obvious. American diplomacy is convinced that the present moment is favorable for a serious push toward an overall Middle East settlement. The push was decided upon immediately after the Arab "minisummit" at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Oct. 18 handed the task of restoring peace in Lebanon to Syria with Egypt's approval. The push has been cleared with President-Elect Carter since Election Day. It is continuing. Its aim is a second round of the Geneva conference in the spring with a final settlement as the target.

An essential part of the push is seen in American diplomatic quarters to be more American "even-handedness." The United States is Israel's protector, yes. But it must also be able to see the Arab point of view and be capable of being objective about Arab interests if it is to be able to mediate successfully between Arabs and Israel at Geneva. It must also make it clear to Israel that Washington is capable of insisting on those concessions by Israel which are indispensable to a long-term settlement.

The chronology of Middle East events is itself revealing, as follows:

*Please turn to Page 24



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

A too-familiar symbol of a too-long war

Bear hugs in Belgrade

Bear hugs between Leonid Brezhnev and Marshal Tito notwithstanding, the visit of the Soviet leader to Belgrade does not necessarily resolve Yugoslavia's future. The meeting is undoubtedly deemed useful by the Yugoslavs. It updates Soviet assurances, given in 1965 and in 1971, that Moscow respects the territorial integrity and independence of this communist Balkan state and will not seek to interfere in its internal affairs.

But that is a short-run gain. What counts is Soviet policy and intentions over the long run as well as Kremlin actions once the rhetoric is over. It is remembered, for instance, that Moscow conceded a number of points at the conference of European communist parties in East Berlin earlier this year. It pledged to respect their nations' independence, equality and right to chart their own future. But when the Russians returned home, the Soviet ideological machine was quick to insist that Moscow remained the center of the international communist movement.

The Yugoslavs are pointedly making themselves clear on this score. After Mr. Brezhnev departed, they indicated they expect future relations with the Soviet Union to be based on adherence both to the Soviet leader's pledges and the East Berlin declaration.

For the short run, then, the Yugoslavs appear confident; they know where Brezhnev stands and where they stand with him. But the question still remains of what the Russians will do when Mr. Tito is no longer on the scene — a question as keenly interested in the American presidential campaign. (Mr. Carter gathered acceptance in November, but that of a new Yugoslav leader?) Already concern is voiced in Belgrade that others in the Yugoslav party are not regarded as firmly loyalists, and when will the Soviet leadership react?

These are among the issues the Carter administration will face. The President-elect has already indicated awareness of the need for coordinated government policies involving food, energy, land-use, foreign affairs, and trade. It is hoped he will give this subject high priority in his initial days in office.

These words can be read, but only if the United States and other technologically advanced countries do nothing in their respective

Parliament reopens With pomp, poverty and a stern challenge

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

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Highlights



ALEXANDER CALDER. In an illustrated article, a Monitor art critic discusses what made Alexander Calder "America's most beloved sculptor." Page 16

APARTHEID. In South Africa, concerned whites look for ways to bridge the black-white gap. Page 6

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY. Two Britons discuss their country's financial crisis from two different standpoints. Page 30

NEW YORK THEATER. John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson are back on Broadway in a moving performance of Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land." Page 15

OIL. There is "realistic hope" of persuading producers not to increase the price of oil, according to a senior U.S. official. Page 13

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An International Daily Newspaper

Board of Trustees
Chairman: John E. Sherrill
Editor: John H. Hamilton
Editor and Managing Editor: John H. Hamilton
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Published daily except Saturday, and Holidays in the USA, Weekly International Edition, published weekly in the USA only; is composed of selected material in daily North American editions and material prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

Subscription Rates:
North American Edition — One year \$40, six months \$20.

To receive a new address in the continental United States, call this toll-free number — 1-800 282-7000. All other communities: Call collect or write to: Circulation Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, One New England Dr., Cambridge, Mass. 02142.

Surface mail postage throughout the world: Annual rates

Published as a newspaper with the O.P.C., London, England.

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Europe

Stockpiled: 50,000 potential Hiroshimas

Swedish study reviews world weapons race

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
World nuclear stockpiles, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), amount to about 50,000 megatons (millions of tons) of explosive power — that is 15 tons of TNT-equivalent per capita worldwide.

These estimates are made in a new edition of the SIPRI Handbook on Armaments and Disarmament in the Nuclear Age, whose thesis is that technological advances in the nuclear age and recent qualitative breakthroughs in strategic armaments offer "real ground that further armaments may threaten the very survival of mankind."

While the substance of SIPRI's warning is not new, it brings it up to date.

About 10,000 tactical nuclear weapons — quite distinct from the strategic ICBMs — are deployed, the book says, in NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. That would be equivalent to 700 million tons of TNT or 50,000 Hiroshimas.

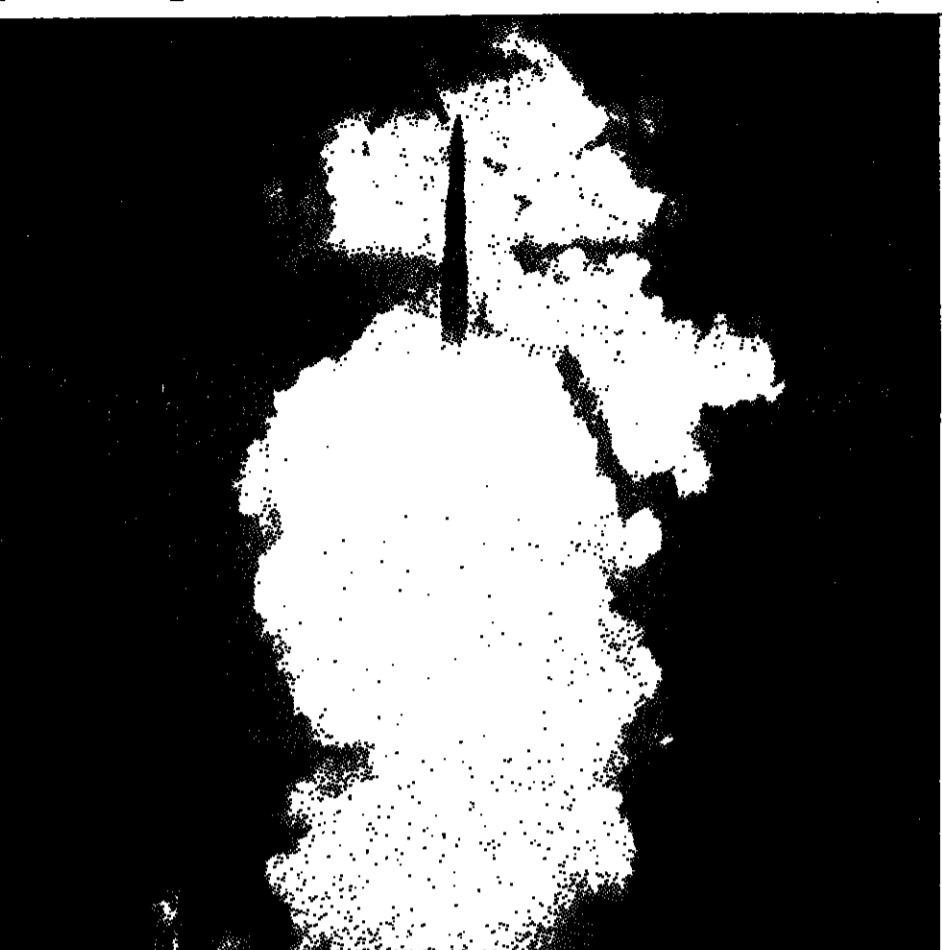
"Bombardment of Europe by only a tiny fraction of these weapons could easily eliminate the entire urban population by blast alone," SIPRI asserts, while large casualties would also be caused by nuclear fallout.

'Terrible consequences' seen

The institute holds that in the 30 years since Hiroshima the nuclear arsenals of the great powers have grown so large as to be grossly in excess of any conceivable need, political or military, of these powers. As a consequence, it believes that the possible consequences of nuclear warfare are growing more terrible and the probability of its taking place is increasing.

The basic theses of the SIPRI book are, however, rejected by such an authority on modern war as Leon Goure of the University of Miami. Professor Goure contends that the civil defense built up by the Soviet Union over the past 10 years would greatly reduce Soviet casualties in a nuclear war. And he counsels the Western powers to do likewise as soon as possible.

Professor Goure contends that the "over-kill" estimate made by professional disarmament specialists such as SIPRI are



1967 test of U.S. ICBM at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

U.S. Air Force photo

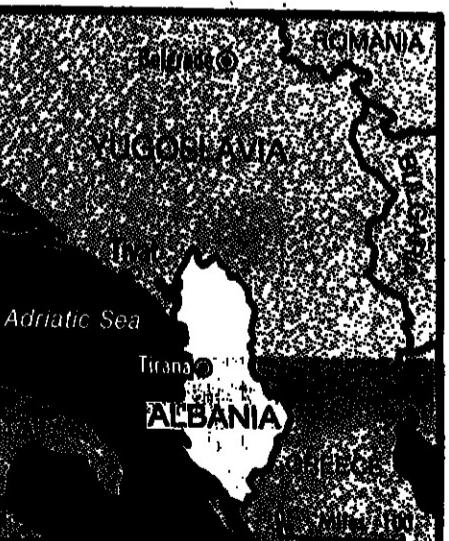
World's nuclear war chest: equal to 15 tons of TNT for every person

greatly exaggerated and that the devastation caused by nuclear attack would be much less than is alleged.

The SIPRI books goes on to allege that, including 1975, cumulative world military expenditure since the end of World War II amounts to something like \$7,000 billion at present (1976) prices. On the average, it says, world military expenditure in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent between 1948 and 1975.

Percentages compared

Compared to the period 1925-38, it continues, the quantity of resources devoted annually to armaments has, on the average been more



By Joan Forbes, staff artist

Soviet-Yugoslav port deal worries Albania

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Probably no other embassy here — communist or noncommunist — watched the recent Brezhnev-Tito talks more keenly than did that of Yugoslavia's lonely neighbor, Albania.

Specifically, the attention of Albanian diplomats was focused on any clues to rumors that the Soviet Union had been pressuring Yugoslavia for more use of its Adriatic ports.

Albanian moves toward better contacts with Belgrade followed soon after the Yugoslavs adopted a law some two years ago setting legal conditions on which foreign warships might enter their ports for repairs.

Before then, the Albanians had used the facilities occasionally.

The regulations are strict. No more than two warships, with a maximum of 4,000 tons (10,000 for auxiliary vessels), may be in the harbor at one time. They must be disarmed; their ammunition put ashore under Yugoslav custody. Only one-third of the crew may remain with the ship; the rest must be transferred outside Yugoslav territory and waters, and the maximum stay is six months.

The law opens the docks to any foreign navy. But for the past two years only Soviet units, usually diesel submarines and submarine tenders, have used them.

Logically, now that they no longer have facilities at Alexandria in Egypt, this makes sense for the Russians. Otherwise they would have to take a ship back into the Black Sea or — in some cases — all the way round to the

Adriatic Sea.

ALBANIA

By Joan Forbes, staff artist

Yugoslavia. He protests that the big Albanian population in Yugoslavia's Kosovo region still does not get a fair deal. He chides the Yugoslavs for being too close to the West and for letting the Russians use the port of Tivat.

But Albanian officials here cite his speech at his party's congress earlier this month. He renewed the declaration of common cause made with Yugoslavia when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

There are big ideological differences between us," one of these officials told the writer. "But we would always stand with the Yugoslav people in the event of any similar attack by Russia."

Mr. Hoxha shows an ambivalent attitude to

For Giscard: The news is bad and the clock is ticking

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A fresh series of political and economic crises has left French President Giscard d'Estaing's political standing at its nadir since he was elected in 1974.

Time is running short before national parliamentary elections next March and crucial ministerial elections one year later.

Despite a new economic program designed to restore the confidence of consumers, business men, and workers, confidence on all sides has remained low. And the virtually unprecedented book of policy philosophy which the President wrote established this year, his political popularity continued to fall.

The most important new development is in seven special parliamentary elections over the past two weeks, two seats that belonged to the President's own party lost to the Socialist opposition. A former minister of tourism was defeated, and Gaullists who were elected saw their victory significantly reduced from past years.

For the second month running, a largely poll taken by the newspaper *France Soir* showed more citizens dissatisfied than satisfied with the President. It is the lowest presidential popularity level in the 18-year history of Fifth Republic.

The President's Gaullist allies are being harder and harder to handle. Recently, they have indicated that they will support their own candidate to oppose Mr. Giscard's handpicked choice to become first-ever elected mayor of Paris.

Economic indicators show unemployment still high, the trade deficit not being dangerously despite efforts to reduce imports, and economic activity falling off. The threat of recession in the air, and leaders have warned of fresh layoffs, and leaders are organizing strikes to protest purchasing power.

The two-seat loss in the special election was widely interpreted as a glaring defeat for the 1978 parliamentary elections.

All seven seats in question in the general votes had been held by the governing coalition. Prime Minister Raymond Barre went as far as to publish a statement insisting that given the nation's economic difficulties, victory in five districts was a success for the government.

He said that if the majority parties held together and support President Giscard d'Estaing, they have "every chance of success in the nationwide poll in 1978."

But the fact that he needed to issue this reassuring statement attesting to the government's directions the Gaullists have been held in itself a reflection of the severity of the situation.

Local Gaullist officials, themselves committed to supporting a government-backed candidate, have reacted by saying the first mayor of Paris should be a native of the city, and they think, a Gaullist. The Prime Minister has received a delegation of disgruntled Gaullists in an effort to smooth things over, but the Gaullists are threatening to re-elect their own man, which would weaken the government position.

Gaulist leader Jacques Chirac, riding a new wave of popularity since resigning as prime minister this summer, is moving ahead with efforts to form a revitalized popular movement of Gaullists. In his speeches, he talks of independent movement, allied to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing only because it does not want to be split from the Socialists and Communists in the opposition.

Privately, Mr. Barre has reportedly told friends that, should the current coalition lose control of Parliament in 1978, he is prepared to go back to his previous profession: teaching university economics.

W. German A-plant issue ignites violent protests

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Switzerland generates 15 percent of its electricity with atomic power plants. In Britain and Sweden the figure is 12 percent.

West Germany, Europe's economic "wunderkind," generates only 5 percent of its electric power by splitting atoms. And its efforts to make haste in this direction have met with some nasty confrontations between opponents of the nuclear program and the police.

The latest episode centers on an atomic plant project in Brokdorf, a village on the lower Elbe not far from the big northern port city of Hamburg. Scores of police and demonstrators were injured Nov. 13 when a demonstration by 20,000 or more people got out of hand. Police reports said that 2,000 people tried to storm barricades that had been erected around the building site.

Since the oil crisis that followed the 1973 Arab-Israeli war the federal government periodically drafts a national energy plan in conjunction with the states. All of the building plans for atomic plants are under state jurisdiction.

Early last year in Wyhl, a village on the Rhine, a similar violent confrontation took place. Afterward it was generally conceded that the state of Baden-Württemberg had not done sufficient "public relations work" to prepare the way for building an atomic plant at Wyhl.

Court authority sought?

The case went to court, and the state government has since taken greater pains to obtain more independent studies of the effects on the environment and other repercussions that the Wyhl plant might involve. It also is talking directly with the local citizens group.

So far this kind of communication has not been evident at Brokdorf. Some newspapers say that what the protesters are asking for, at minimum, is that courts be allowed to make decisions based on balanced studies of any project.

Economists and industrial experts say West Germany must have more atomic power to reduce its dependence on Middle East oil and to cut costs to stay competitive in world markets. The majority of the population appears to favor this view.

So far West Germany has 13 atomic plants in operation (three of them experimental) and eight under construction. If the energy plan is carried through, it will have 20 plants by 1980 and up to 20 more by 1985.

Hans Friedrichs, the federal economics minister, has said that West Germany must have the new atomic plants. And there is strong professional opinion that the plants are safe. But a major debate now may engage the politicians.

The citizens' group fighting the Brokdorf plant already is planning another demonstration.

Only a few states in West Germany have provision for public referenda. And there is no provision for such a popular consultation at the federal level. So there is increasing pressure on the politicians to take a clearer stand on the issue.

Meanwhile, the pressure will continue at Brokdorf. But construction at the other sites goes on almost unnoticed.

Why did Soviets free Jewish dissidents?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Government's sudden release of two Jewish dissidents who had been expected to receive jail terms of up to five years is called unprecedented by dissident leaders here.

Most observers are wary of attributing motives. Such pressure could just as easily have delayed the men's release.

Yet it is possible that the wide publicity given to the sit-ins and demonstration walks through Moscow Oct. 18-22 by Jews wanting to emigrate could have been a factor in the Soviet reversal. The demonstrations came at the height of the U.S. election campaign.

The Soviets may be signaling President-Elect Jimmy Carter, who sent another leading dissident, physicist Vladimir Slepak, a telegram of sympathy dated Oct. 21. Mr. Slepak said he had been among a dozen dissidents beaten by auxiliary police Oct. 19 after an all-day sit-in at Supreme Soviet offices.

Moscow has said consistently since Mr. Carter's election that it looks forward to continued detente and more U.S.-Soviet agreements, especially on arms control.

Mr. Chernobylsky was arrested Oct. 22 with three others after a sit-in to dramatize his desire to leave the Soviet Union (he has been waiting 18 months) at the offices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Mr. Ass was one of 48 arrested as the Central Committee began two days of meetings Oct. 26. He has been waiting 2½ years for an exit visa.

Twenty-two of those arrested were handed routine 15-day sentences for pelt law-breaking; others were fined and released. But Mr. Chernobylsky and Mr. Ass were detained.

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South Africa

Small, quiet groups help bridge apartheid

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

With almost all blacks and some whites in South Africa opposed in various degrees to the official policy of separate development of the races, people do manage to bridge the laws and establish human contacts across the divide.

One major avenue of contact over the years has been the churches and church-sponsored organizations. These range from the occasional faray by black clergyman Sam Buti into gatherings of the white Afrikaner Dutch Reformed Church to the persistent 13-year-old fight against apartheid by the Christian Institute, which has offices in cities around the country.

The Christian Institute, which has been declared an "affected" organization and therefore cannot receive money from overseas, is one forum where black, Colored (mixed race), and white talk freely and as equals. (Hammers and sickles have been painted on institute buildings, and people involved have been imprisoned, harassed, or banned — restricted in their movements and actions.)

However, many young Africans are turning away from the churches to the black-consciousness and black-power movements to boost their self-respect, because they see religion as having failed them. Therefore the often flexible church in South Africa is at some points bowing in the direction of black consciousness.

Black consciousness

The Rev. Abel Hendricks, Colored president of the 2.5 million member, multiracial Methodist Church, says black consciousness is a necessary element that insists, "You are not my creator, white man, God is."

Mr. Hendricks has lived most of his life in a tin shack in the midst of tin shacks in a Colored suburb of Cape Town. (He still lives in the same place, but not in a shack.)

He describes South Africa as "fear saturated" and says, "we are talking past one another."



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photo

Cape Town's flea market: where black, white, and Coloreds meet as equals

day a week to help Africans — but their names are kept secret to prevent government reprisals.

Similar discretion is exercised by many enlightened white businessmen who either advance blacks into positions they are not legally entitled to hold or provide work benefits beyond the law.

Good personal relations on the job (as well as fear of losing a job and the fact most strikes are illegal) are reasons that general strikes are not 100 percent effective when called by black leaders.

On the cultural side, the multiracial theater is crucial as an outlet for the art produced by

the black/white issue. Significant performances by mixed-race groups in Port Elizabeth, for example, have produced world-known plays as "Sizwe Bansi Is Dead."

In East London, an industrial port city south, theater manager Errol Theron says: almost the only genuinely equal contact between the races in the city occurs at his Dow Theater. But a grant given that theater Anglo-American Corporation runs out at the end of this year.

Inadequate effort seen

The much-heralded attempt in October to mix the races in sports events is viewed by many blacks as too feeble and too late. But effort, prompted largely by outside-world pressure, represents some sentiment in government circles, especially from the Minister of Education, Sports, and Recreation Pet Koornhof, that the stringent legal division of South Africa between black and white must end.

At a few universities around the country there are some equal-to-equal contacts between the races. But by and large, blacks are restricted to their universities and whites to theirs.

These examples of good race relations in South Africa point to others. It must be recognized, however, that they are effective prickly through the government's massive attempt to keep the race apart.

Attempts to justify this have reflected badly on the government.

Ex-judge takes on the Nationalist Party

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

Most establishment Afrikaners still are trying to "work from within" to change the policies of Prime Minister John Vorster's National Party government. Yet a small but growing and very significant group of previous supporters of the National Party are attacking it frontal from the outside.

The government is most vulnerable on its basic policy of apartheid, or separate development of the races, because its promises to the country are not being fulfilled. To many whites the smoldering tensions in the black townships and the recent unrest there have indicated that there is not much time left to put things right.

Judge Marais says he left the National Party because its "separate development policy" for the different races has failed.

He says South Africa needs "a totally new beginning" and that the new party he is helping to form must produce a policy that is acceptable to all races, not just the whites. "You can't have a separate development policy for the colored people," he says. "It is a contradiction in terms. The National Party's policies, which are 'geared purely for the whites,'"

Judge Marais says that he has support from a wide range of people, including many prominent Nationalists.

He frequently has spoken out against the South African segregation system, criticized the extreme forms of some of the security legislation, pleaded for press freedom, and proposed that the Colored people, the next but a million people of mixed descent, should be integrated with the white population.

His move to form an alternative government, for which he has support in principle from the main opposition parties, could lead to the most serious threat yet to the monolithic Afrikaner National Party. The opposition United Party and the Progressive Reform Party together hold 48 seats in Parliament against the government's 124.

Vorster: policies "purely for whites?"

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Guide to Chinese wall poster caricatures

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

"Dog in the water" . . . "termites who bore from within."

This language may seem strange to Westerners. But in China there is little unusual about the personal attack leveled against political figures who find themselves in disfavor.

For example, denunciations of Mao Tse-tung (Chiang Ching) and her three radical colleagues — the so-called "gang of four" — have blended two old and distinctively Chinese themes with a Marxist flavor.

One is the centuries-old method of portraying political rivals as "morality plays" revolving around virtuous and not so virtuous personalities. The other is the use of what might be called China's "Aesop's Fables" to attack political enemies by comparing them with animals from popular folktales going back hundreds of years.

In a country that for centuries has resisted encroachment by "barbarians" it is hardly surprising that a touch of anti-foreignism also has crept into the attacks on the woman and three men who Chinese writers now call the "four big poisonous snakes."

As when former chief of state Liu Shao-chi was purged in the mid 1960s, these four are accused of "bourgeois revisionism" and linked with earlier communist "heretics." But Mme. Chiang also has been compared with the guileful fox in the Chinese folktale that disarms a once-formidable man (in this case the late Chairman Mao) by disguising itself as a beautiful woman.

Former Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao has been called both a "dog in the water" and a trickster who "wrapped himself in a tiger skin to scare those around him." In one Chinese folktale a vicious barking dog cowers in the water when directly confronted (accused of political misdeeds). But later he leaps out to bite

If his would-be victim takes pity and turns to leave (decides to forgive him for trying to take over the Communist Party).

In another old tale a man who tries to make himself feared by cloaking himself with a tiger skin (interpreted as the reversed quotations of Chairman Mao) is finally eaten by the tiger whose hide he foolishly tries to steal.

The message may be clear to Chinese peasants and city dwellers who have heard such

tales in their childhood. But Western China-watchers are sometimes befuddled.

For example, two American agencies (one monitoring Chinese newspapers and the other monitoring Chinese broadcasts) recently ended a dispute over whether to translate an ambiguous Chinese term in an allegory about infiltrating the Communist Party as "maggot" or "termite." They decided the answer must be termite because the Chinese would be more likely to consider the party a strong wooden house than a decaying piece of food.

Mme. Chiang, a one-time film actress, and former newspaper man Chang also are attacked for building their careers amid the "decadent" comforts of Shanghai.

The Chinese long have been told that Shanghai was a symbol of their country's humiliation by colonialists. And many are not likely to forget that in China actresses and newspapermen were considered people of doubtful moral character even before the communists came to power.

Wall poster caricatures have also shown Mme. Chiang in the company of a tape recorder-carrying blonde foreigner in flared blue jeans, apparently a reference to her American biographer, scholar Roxanne Witke. Actually, Dr. Witke is a blonde who is known to dress like the college professor that she is.

Taiwan is obviously a prime factor in the Taiwan-Arab relationship. The Middle East provides this country with most of the crude oil needed to fuel its many industries. Imports from Saudi Arabia — almost exclusively crude oil — amounted to \$228.3 million last year. So far this year Taiwan's oil bill is already \$60 million ahead of the total 1975 figure.

Taiwan, in turn, exported \$117.2 million worth of goods — mostly sugar, iron and steel, electrical machinery, and textiles — to Saudi Arabia last year. Other products for which the Saudis are viewed as a likely market are cement, glass, and plastic shoes.

Already this year Taiwan has spent \$482 million on oil imports from Kuwait — as opposed to an export tab of \$76.6 million.

Iowa farm wives not good sailors

By the Associated Press
Dubuque, Iowa

Bill and Mamie Bodisch are back in Dubuque, their plans for a world voyage in a homemade sailboat dry-docked by her fear of water.

Mr. Bodisch spent \$26,000 and 6½ years building a 35-foot steel yacht in his barnyard, completing it in 1974. The couple sailed the boat down the Mississippi River, on several short cruises out of Florida and into the Bahamas.

"We quit because my wife absolutely refuses to go boating any more," Mr. Bodisch said. "She dreaded it so much she once said she didn't even want to drink water again."

"Iowa farm wives make poor sailors," said Mrs. Bodisch.

Asia

Air service: new Taiwan, Arab link

By William Armbruster
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan

The growing ties between Taiwan and oil-rich Arab countries are taking on new dimensions. A twice-weekly air service began Oct. 31 between Taipei and Saudi Arabia.

The flights, by Taiwan's China Airlines, are not expected to be a profit-making venture in the initial stages. But they can be said to symbolize the ideological and economic relationship that has developed between the two staunchly anti-communist states in the past year.

Saudi Arabia is the only Middle Eastern country besides Jordan that still maintains full diplomatic relations with the Taipei government, and observers think these relations are likely to remain intact for a long time to come.

Actually, economic ties between them have been developing even more rapidly than the political ones. In addition to the air agreement — Saudi Arabian Airlines is expected to begin regular flights to Taipei next year — the two countries have established a Sino-Saudi Permanent Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The two sides agreed in principle that Taiwan would help in eliminating congestion at Saudi seaports, but so far that help has not been forthcoming. The Taiwanese apparently thought that they had agreed to deal with the problem on a long-term basis, while the Saudis wanted help with the more immediate congestion. Plans for joint ventures into sugar and oil refining and a fertilizer plant also have hit some snags.

But overall activity between this country and the Middle Eastern oil states had become so frequent that a call has been sounded for the teaching of Arabic in Taiwan's high schools to meet the demand for linguists. (At present only one university here offers language training in Arabic.)

Trade is obviously a prime factor in the Taiwan-Arab relationship. The Middle East provides this country with most of the crude oil needed to fuel its many industries. Imports from Saudi Arabia — almost exclusively crude oil — amounted to \$228.3 million last year. So far this year Taiwan's oil bill is already \$60 million ahead of the total 1975 figure.

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Latin America

Outside pressure brings prisoner release in Chile

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In freeing more than 300 political prisoners, Chile's military leaders hope to improve their image with the incoming Carter administration.

They know that President-Elect Jimmy Carter's Latin American advisers are none too friendly to Chile — and the prisoner release is designed as much to impress those around Governor Carter as it is to curb Chile's much-

criticized violations of human rights.

The release, announced two weeks ago, is also a response to Ford administration pressure on the Chileans to end the continued detention of political opponents. The detentions began Sept. 11, 1973, when the military came to power in a coup that unseated the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The Department of State has warned Chile that the prisoner detention, together with other alleged violations of human rights, was detrimental to relations with the United States.

That message and Governor Carter's elec-

tion apparently have had a sobering impact on the Chileans.

In announcing the action, Gen. Hernán Bejares González, the government secretary-general, said all persons being held under state-of-siege laws, except for 20 prisoners of "special dangerousness," will be released immediately.

The 20 will be allowed to go free only if they agree to go into exile. In the cases of Luis Corvalán Lepe, former head of the banned Communist Party, and former Communist Sen. Jorge Montes García, there is the additional requirement that the Soviet Union and Cuba

each free a specific political prisoner in return.

For Mr. Corvalán, the Russians are asked to release dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, and in

Mr. Montes, the Cubans are asked to release Huber Matos, one-time associate of Fidel Castro.

General Bejares said that his government is holding 323 persons under state-of-siege law, but a statement from the Interior Ministry said an additional 280 prisoners are on trial before military tribunals and 608 have already been sentenced. They would not be affected by the release.

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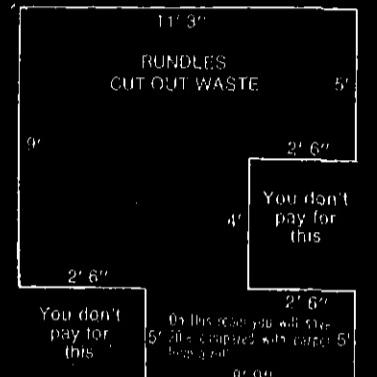
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Middle East

Christians want a Swiss-style government in Lebanon

By William Blakemore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Right-wing Christian Lebanese are facing what they see as a long slow battle to convince the rest of the Arab world that they should be allowed some form of "decentralization," possibly even a cantonization similar to Switzerland's, in a reconstituted Lebanon.

Countering this, officials in both Syria and Egypt are telling Western journalists that any form of regionalization of Lebanon is absolutely out of the question.

But it is clear that the precise form of decentralization wanted by the rightists has not been fully worked out yet.

"We want one Lebanese nation, one army, one foreign policy," says young Phalangist leader Baschir Gemayel, "but in areas where there are genuine differences between us and the Muslims there must be independence. If the Koran can't allow civil marriage, we don't want to force it on them. But neither do we want to be denied the possibility of civil marriage."

For a number of months an intensive right-wing Christian "think tank" operation, under the intellectual guidance of Charles Malik, a former Lebanese foreign minister and now distinguished professor at the American University of Beirut, has been looking closely at the idea of cantonization and other forms of semi-autonomy from all sides.

Discussing the financial prospects of a semi-autonomous cantonment, Mr. Gemayel said: "We are not worried from the economic point of view."

During the civil war, right-wing industries and services, which lost most of their Lebanese business, made up the difference by exploiting markets in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Egypt.

"What we must do now is try to convince the Arab powers as carefully as possible that it would be to everybody's advantage to let us have a system of recognized differences in Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said. "Maybe it will take three years to convince them, maybe more. We are talking about two different cultures here, two different civilizations. Whether the Koran doesn't allow for a completely secular state . . . let's have separation on those points."

The Christian leader estimates that roughly 20 percent of Lebanon's Christians want things to go back to what they were before the war started, and that the remainder want some kind of progress toward more specific confessional accommodation.

Syrian and Egyptian officials indicate they believe any new forms of division in a rebuilt Lebanon would weaken the state as a link in the recently reunited chain of Arab unity. Underlying Lebanese nationalism, they feel, would not be sufficiently strong across any division to keep right-wing Christian Lebanon from forming future alliances with, for example, Israel, should (in Christian eyes) the need arise.

Moreover, Syria, whose Army now has control of more than four-fifths of the country, feels that new Lebanese President Elias Sarkis is especially compatible with whatever plans

they have for Lebanon, and that a sense of state would weaken his position.

There are indications that Syria will sign the "February agreement" made earlier this year which calls for a written 58-50 distribution of Parliament seats between Christians and Muslims, and the election of the prime minister by Parliament, keeping at the same time an agreement that the president be a Christian and the prime minister a Muslim.

Although the Muslim and leftist leaders of Lebanon have not apparently initiated a concerted effort as the right-wing Christians study prospects for future reforms (and in any case a much more diverse collection of political and social groups), a conference of Islam political and religious leaders drafted a paper on the occasion of a Nov. 11 meeting saying: "The deep causes of the crisis in our minds and behaviors and in the way that has ruled us ever since the Lebanon was established, from Independence now."

If some of our brothers in the Palestine resistance have committed errors in the past, this should not weaken our support of the Palestinian revolution," the paper said.

It listed "seven general principles for building of a new democracy":

1. An Arab identity with all the implications implied by it.
2. The elimination of political sects.
3. The application of a democratic minority system.
4. The planning of development on the economic, cultural, and social levels.
5. The realization of social justice.
6. The strengthening of civil liberties.
7. The bolstering of religious and ethical values.

Fight terrorism with culture

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Fighting international terrorists requires not only police measures but also a "cultural counterattack" against the mentality that breeds terrorism, says Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's new adviser on counter-terrorism and intelligence.

"In fighting Palestinian or other terrorism," he said in a conversation at his apartment on French Hill here, "you can't please everyone politically. You do have to be willing to take the tough police measures required. You have to assure that no country will give a safe haven to terrorists or hijackers."

"Then you make your cultural counter at-

tack. You stigmatize terrorism as immoral. No cause is just enough to justify terrorism and you cannot publicize this often enough. There must be a major campaign to denigrate terrorism on moral grounds, as well as to show that it leads nowhere and is strategically unimportant."

Professor Harkaby waves aside the charge made by many of Israel's critics that Jewish terrorism against Palestinians — such as the massacre at Deir Yassin before the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 — was a factor in Israel's early military success.

"There was only one Deir Yassin," he says. "It was unique but not decisive and there were many more Arab outrages against the Jews than the other way around."

Professor Harkaby says that the massacre at Deir Yassin was especially compatible with whatever plans

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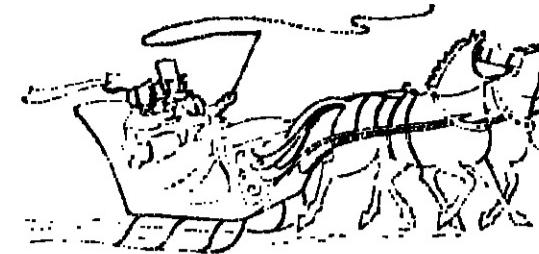
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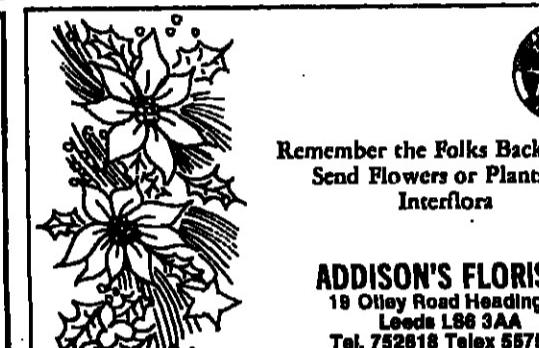


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Middle East

The cooing of doves – is it genuine?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody involved in the Israel-Arab dispute is expecting President-Elect Carter to take some new initiative toward a Middle East settlement during the first half of next year. (Egyptian President Sadat is asking for it next spring.) And because of this, the parties to the dispute already are getting things lined up for best advantage to themselves in the expected peace.

On the Arab side:

• Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has responded more directly than hitherto to Egyptian President Sadat's stated willingness to conclude peace with Israel, provided there is Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and provided there is establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.

Mr. Rabin said Nov. 21: "President Sadat, if you are serious about this word 'peace,' let us negotiate. You have explained your willingness to make peace to American senators, congressmen, and television people. However, they are not the parties to peace. A Middle East peace can only be negotiated by us who live here. I have heard what you have said to others. What have you to say to me?"

• A handful of Israelis not in government – some of them influential citizens and some of

them hitherto hawks – have either sounded out PLO representatives in Europe or criticized Mr. Rabin for not being more forthcoming in response to the apparent peace offensive from Mr. Sadat and others on the Arab side.

Reacting to criticism

Mr. Rabin's remarks Nov. 21 may well have been partly in response to this criticism. The Israeli Government's caution does in fact reflect the suspicion of a considerable section of Israeli public opinion: that the sound of cooing from Mr. Sadat and other Arabs is largely a tactic to impress the U.S. – and particularly the President-Elect. The Arab aim (it is thought) is to impress Mr. Carter that he will be all the more willing to put pressure on Israel to make the kind of concessions the Arabs

long-term intent in Lebanon. What (Israel ask) is going to happen in southern Lebanon? Will Syrian troops move threateningly southward from Sidon and their positions inland toward the Israeli frontier? And will the Syrians allow the Palestinians to resume their guerrilla raids from southern Lebanon into Israel, halted now for many months because of the Lebanese civil war?

Some indication of the mood of Syrian President Assad may come before the end of the month when the United Nations Security Council takes up renewal of the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force on the Israeli-Syrian border.

On the Arab side, Israeli's suspicion is matched by a parallel Arab doubt about the long-term intentions of the Israelis. More than anything this centers on Israel's persistent establishment of Jewish settlements in territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

Earlier this month, the U.S. joined in a U.S. Security Council consensus against this Israeli policy – a move apparently intended in part to strengthen the U.S. role as muddler-in of actual negotiations after the pro-Israel rhetorics of the U.S. presidential election campaign.

Syria's Lebanese intent

Another concern of Israel's – beyond whether Mr. Sadat is serious or not – is Syria's

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Talking OPEC out of oil boost

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

This is "realistic hope" that oil exporting countries may postpone – or at least restrain – any oil price hike because of new factors crowding onto the world economic scene, in the view of one senior U.S. official.

Western powers, led by the United States, are telling oil cartel members that another bust in the price of oil would delay world economic recovery, thereby reducing OPEC's market for oil.

"Our economic arguments," the American official said, "are giving pause" to all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), who are due to meet in Doha, Qatar, Dec. 15.

U.S. gross national product (GNP), the sum of all goods and services produced, rose only 3.8 percent in the third quarter of 1976, the government said Thursday, Nov. 18 – not 4 percent as previously thought.

There confirms what other economic indicators have been saying: – that the U.S. economy, while still growing slightly, remains in the doldrums, unable to put people back to work.

Similar economic "pauses" prevail in the other two industrial giants – Japan and West Germany – while some major countries, notably Britain and Italy, struggle with deep-seated economic problems.

A fresh rise in the price of oil would transfer more money from industrial countries to OPEC members, hampering Western ability to stimulate economies and create jobs.

Some analysts believe that Saudi Arabia, reportedly in agreement with the U.S. on the dangers of a price hike, may find it hard to persuade other OPEC powers, including Iran, Libya, and Venezuela, to forgo a sizable boost.

A U.S. official discounts reports that OPEC might heed the pleas of oil-consuming developing nations, like India, to keep oil prices pegged where they are.

"Oil producers," said the official, "simply say they will make a special deal with third-world countries" selling them crude at preferential prices, denied to rich industrialized nations.

If this interpretation is correct, it would be the argument of powerful industrialized nations – OPEC's major market for oil – not the pleas of poor countries, that might sway the cartels' decision.

Also causing uncertainty over what OPEC may do is the fact that the "north-south" dialogue between rich and poor countries is scheduled to resume in Paris in mid-December.

Poor nations want their massive international debt burdens stretched out or, in some cases, canceled. They also seek a way to stabilize export prices of their raw materials and commodities.

Western powers, while sympathetic, want to avoid the creation of commodity cartels, such as OPEC, which has been successful in raising the price of oil 400 percent over the past three years.

OPEC powers, though wealthy, consider themselves developing nations and generally support the aims of their poorer oil-consuming brethren.

Some analysts believe OPEC may prolong its Doha meeting

resources



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Saudi pipelines – how much will the oil go up?

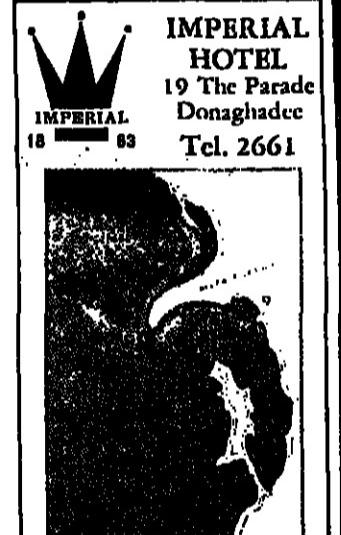
Until word comes from Paris on the outcome of the north-south dialogue, formally called the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

In fact, some analysts believe, the Paris meeting may come to no conclusion, while both sides wait to see the approach of President-Elect Carter to international economic questions.

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United States

Drugs: why some teen-agers say no

By Eric L. Zeeckler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis
A major study here has found significant differences between the life-styles of teen-agers who have not used drugs or alcohol — a declining minority — and those who have.

The survey — believed to be the first of its kind taken in a Midwestern suburban area — found these notable distinctions between the two groups:

- By a nearly 2 to 1 margin, the non-users more frequently described themselves as having strong religious values and found religion to be helpful in solving their problems.

- They are less tempted to try drugs or alcohol. More than 80 percent said their close friends also were abstainers, while only 20 percent of the users reported their close friends did not use drugs.

- They tend, by over 2 to 1, to participate more in extracurricular activities at school than users and to enjoy music, hobbies, and clubs more than the users.

- By a 3 to 2 margin, more non-users reported that their families often help them with problems, although there were less significant variations between the groups on whether their parents respected them or listened to them.

The study showed that there was little difference between the two categories on keeping busy, knowing what career they wanted to pursue, enjoying athletics, or believing their lives "were basically fine." But researchers said the non-users answered those questions more positively than did the other group.

From a national standpoint, the St. Louis

study was described "as a very important contribution in the field of drug-abuse prevention" by Dr. William Harvey, a member of the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse.

"For years we have been content to study the drug user, but many of us have been concerned about the feelings and motivations of the substantial number of people who don't take drugs or alcohol of any kind," said Dr. Harvey.

He said the St. Louis study "seems to be saying that we should strengthen those institutions and family ties so that teen-agers who want to carve out their own identity can do so without the exhilaration they think they might get from taking drugs."

"If they can get the exhilaration they need from other sources — it may be religion, a hobby, or just feeling good about themselves — it is a way of allowing them to seek and find their own identity, which appears to be one of the big reasons kids turn to drugs," Dr. Harvey said.

The survey was taken by 3,172 public high-school students in St. Louis County, a predominantly white, middle-class suburban area outside the city of St. Louis. The students were asked whether they had used any alcohol, marijuana, or other nonprescribed narcotics in the last 12 months, followed by a series of questions concerning their lifestyles.

Only 640 — or 17 percent — of the students reported they had completely abstained from the substances, while 640 said they had used all of them. The largest percentage — about 1,800 students — said they had used both alcohol and marijuana.

The number of abstainers represents a considerable drop since St. Louis County's Office



Weekend retreat at church-owned camp, Maryland
By Paul S. Cohn

Religion and drug-taking rarely go together

of Drug Abuse Prevention measured drug and alcohol usage two years ago. It found then that 45 percent of the youths surveyed reported not taking drugs or alcohol in the preceding 12 months.

The relationship between strong religious values and abstention from drug use "is simply inescapable," said Edward A. Bodansky, coordinator of the county's drug office. I think it is

one of the most significant findings in recent drug-behavior research."

He said, however, that the finding would be difficult to utilize in government-sponsored drug prevention programs that are spreading through the nation. "We can't go out on the streets extolling the virtues of religion," he said, adding the Constitution's separation of church and state.

'Koreans in U.S. threaten us,' charges fellow-countryman

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Despite extensive investigations and newspaper publicity concerning the reported illegal activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in the United States, the harassment and intimidation of Korean residents in the U.S. continues, according to a Korean newspaper editor.

Kim Woon-ha, editor of the New Korea newspaper in Los Angeles, says the pressure from the KCIA has become "more subtle" and "less open" than before but remains just as threatening.

Mr. Kim said in a telephone interview that the KCIA has forced all of the big advertisers who used to place ads in his paper to withdraw their business.

Mr. Kim testified earlier this year before a subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee which has been looking into the activities of the KCIA in the United States.

The hearings, chaired by Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D) of Minnesota, provided part of the material that has led to disclosure of what the KCIA attempts to influence American congressmen through the use of bribes and other illegal inducements.

Mr. Kim's weekly newspaper is the oldest Korean-language newspaper in the United States and was once the only Korean newspaper serving the Korean community in the United States.

Mr. Kim told the subcommittee that he and his colleagues in the Korean Journalists Association underwent KCIA "inquisitions and intimidation" and that the KCIA "came to my house several times frightening my wife and children."

He said the South Korean consulate general in Los Angeles organized regular meetings — once or twice a month — with important business and community leaders from among the Koreans to "instruct" them not to support any organization, newspaper, or person which opposed South Korea's President.

Mr. Kim said that the KCIA was using Ko-

rean taxi drivers in Los Angeles and elsewhere for purposes of surveillance and intimidation. His newspaper reported recently that a Korean resident of Honolulu, Chung Shik Chun, had been beaten by a Korean taxi driver after making critical remarks about President Park in a conversation with an American friend who was with him in a taxi. Mr. Kim said Mr. Chun had written him about the incident.

Reached by telephone in Honolulu, Mr. Chun, who works in a print shop, said that the incident occurred last month and that his assailant had broken two of his teeth.

Congress agrees to investigate Kennedy and King assassinations

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A reluctant Congress has begun an assassination investigation forced upon it from its roots.

Ever since the shooting of President Kennedy in 1963 and civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, Congress has resisted demands that it conduct an inquiry, and its claims still show.

The more prestigious Senate has left the probe entirely to the House of Representatives. The investigation panel is chaired by a lame duck (Rep. Thomas N. Downing, D) of Virginia, who retires at year's end, and includes none of Congress's big-name "stars."

Even its office space is tucked away in an obscure building at a far corner of Capitol Hill.

Its public interest, which Congress is begrudgingly beginning to acknowledge, could make the assassination inquiry the longest and most expensive in congressional history.

Temporarily operating on a towering budget of \$100,000 and a skeleton staff of 25, the investigation is expected to request \$3 million to \$4 million and 170 staffers for the coming year. "The ambitious budgetary and staff requests

Who owns Nixon's tapes?

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Former President Richard M. Nixon's challenge to the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, which has denied Mr. Nixon custody of some 42 million tapes and documents accumulated during his presidency, remains in legal limbo.

Despite its appearance on several weekly "conference lists" — sessions at which the Supreme Court determines which cases to review — the court as yet has failed to act on Mr.

Mr. Nixon's appeal from a District of Columbia district court ruling last January upholding the constitutionality of the act.

The unusual delay has stirred speculation in the legal community, with some attorneys pointing to the court's heavy work load and others wondering if the court is avoiding ruling on a case where important constitutional questions are laden with political dynamite.

To many observers, Mr. Nixon's arguments on such issues as privacy and the First Amendment are weighty. But yielding to any one of them could frustrate the principle purpose of the act: "The need to provide the public with the full truth, at the earliest reasonable date, of the abuses of governmental power popularly identified under the generic term 'Watergate,'"

Attorneys for the former president have estimated that approximately 200,000 of the items subject to the act commanded Mr. Nixon's personal attention.

But these include more than 5,000 hours of taped conversations and could provide historians with important perspective on the overall conduct of the Nixon presidency.

Pressure for a congressional look at the Kennedy and King assassinations has come,

not from the usual political channels, but from the country as a whole — and it has grown visibly stronger in recent years.

In addition, they could furnish critical clues to unanswered questions involving:

- A motive for the Watergate break-in.
- Mr. Nixon's prior knowledge of the break-in and his participation in early decisions relating to the payment of "hush money" to the original defendants.

• Questions about the two killings have inspired an unending flow of books, counterculture press stories, conferences, and seminars. A symposium at the University of Hartford, Connecticut last year drew more than 2,000 persons on a rainy weekend.

Such popular interest began last year to attract marginal congressional attention. Two subcommittees latched tentative inquiries.

The full-scale House investigation, authorized quietly in September, has issued its first batch of about 10 subpoenas for materials on the two assassinations, reportedly from various law-enforcement agencies.

Why the judge let Patricia Hearst out on bail

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Though she is no longer behind bars, Patricia Hearst now will enjoy but a very limited freedom. It is one, also, which has different meanings.

For the long-suffering Hearst family, the conditional release on bail of their daughter, Patricia, simply means she will be home for the holidays.

The conditions of Miss Hearst's release mean:

- She must live with her parents, who according to the order have made arrangements and plans for her care, custody, and security.

- She may not leave California without prior approval by the court.

- She must report by telephone to a probation officer every Monday and Thursday, giving her precise location. In addition, she must visit her probation officer at least once a month.

- The details of the security arrangements enveloping Miss Hearst, and the secrecy surrounding her release stem from numerous threats against Miss Hearst and her family.

- The threats have come because of her reported willingness to testify against her former "Symbionese Liberation Army" associates, William and Emily Harris, and the shadow fig-

- ures who shielded the heiress during her fugitive year.

- Her cooperation has pleased law enforcement officials. But her willingness to turn state's evidence violates an unwritten law among prison inmates that whoever testifies against other prisoners — regardless of circumstances — becomes a target, observers note.

As a result, early this month she was abruptly transferred — under heavy guard and tight security — from a federal prison east of San Francisco to a San Diego correctional facility. According to her attorney, Albert Johnson, she was being threatened.

In his release order, San Francisco federal Judge William Orrick said she is "cooperating with representatives of various law enforcement agencies throughout the country by providing information concerning her quandam [former] companions . . ."

Miss Hearst is released on bail totalling \$1.25 million — \$1 million pending appeal of her San Francisco bank robbery conviction and \$250,000 to guarantee her appearance at her Jan. 10 trial here in Los Angeles Superior Court on identical charges faced by the Harrises.

Her release was based on the 1968 Federal Bail Reform Act, which, noted Judge Orrick, "established a policy strongly favoring post-trial as well as pretrial release."

A strange turn when a red light means go

By Lance Carden
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

American drivers are seeing red — and turning right.

Responding to warning signals that flashed across the United States during the Arab oil embargo, more and more states are allowing motorists to "turn right on red" — and saving millions of gallons of precious fuel.

Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, New

York, and South Dakota are among states that have passed right-turn-on-red legislation this year, according to the American Automobile Association. Motorists in Virginia, Louisiana, and New York will begin the practice on Jan. 1. A Pennsylvania statute takes effect in July of next year.

•

A new study of two states and four cities for the Federal Highway Administration has estimated that, if applied where practical, a national right-turn-on-red (RTOR) policy could save from 135 million to 185 million gallons of gasoline every year.

• The Virginia Highway and Transportation Council estimated last year that such an RTOR policy in Virginia would conserve 3 million gallons of fuel a year.

As a result, Virginia and a host of other states recently have adopted so-called "western" or permissible RTOR laws that allow drivers to turn right on a red light after coming to a full stop at all intersections, except where signs specifically forbid such a turn.

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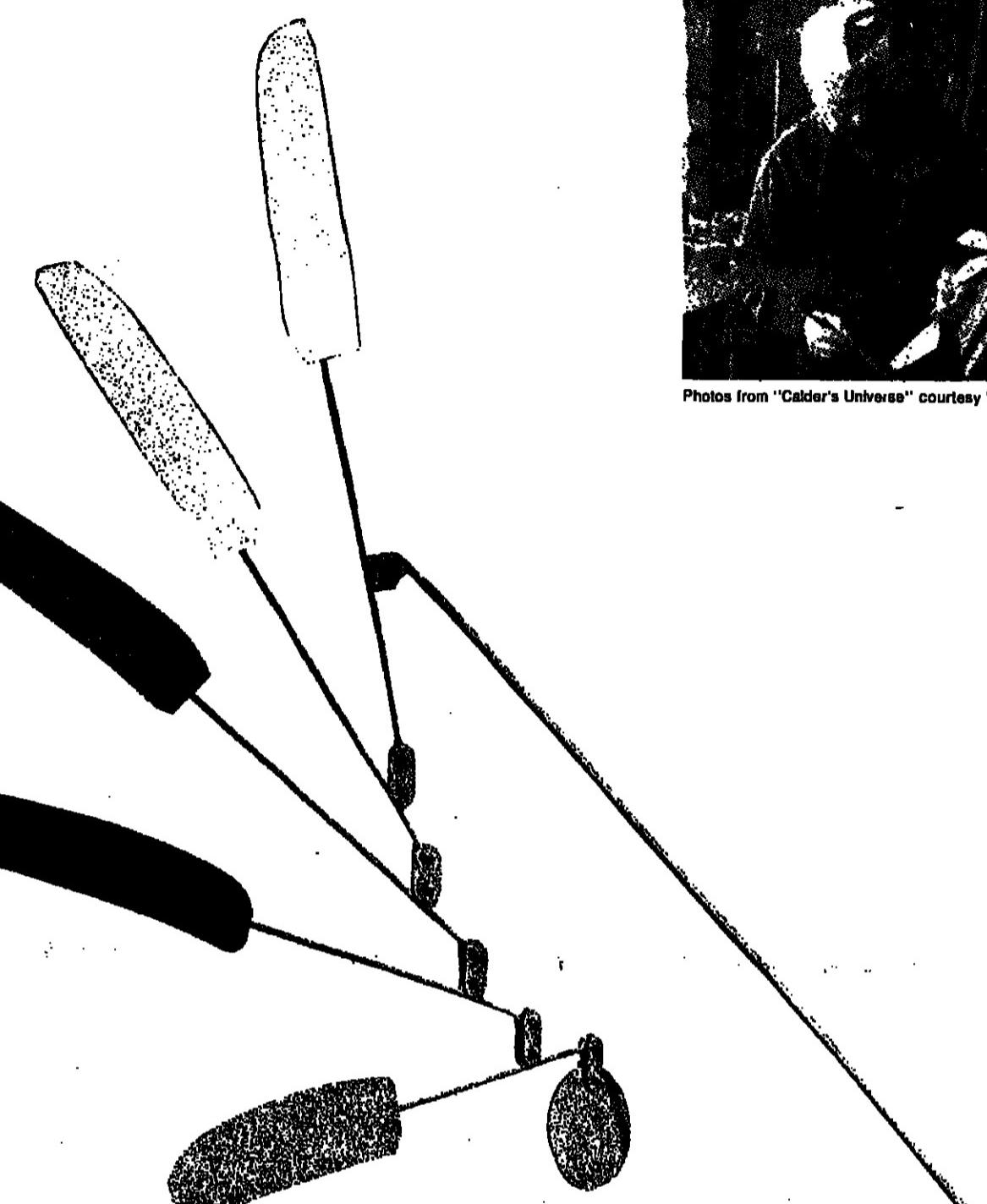
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Calder at work on one of his mobiles



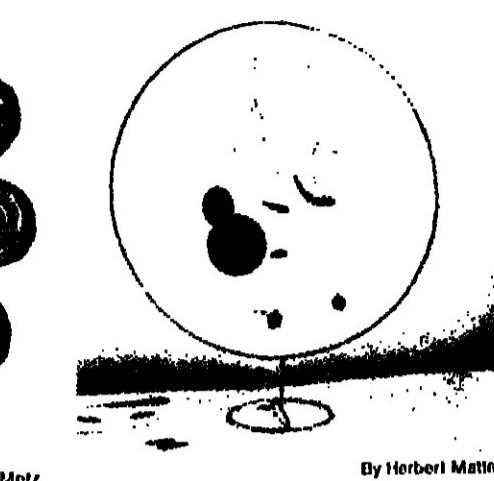
Photos from "Calder's Universe" courtesy Whitney Museum of Art

1940 mobile entitled "Thirteen Spines"



Made of leather thong and brass

1935 mobile "The Circle"



By Gwyn Metz

Calder

By Diane Loercher New York

Sandy, the man, the friend, has a heart as big as Niagara. Calder, the artist, has the force of the ocean. I salute you, Sandy.

—Joan Miró

Alexander Calder was the most beloved American sculptor of this century and many also believe the greatest. As the inventor of the mobile, he will go down in art history as the man who revolutionized sculpture but still remained comprehensible to the public.

Calder passed on less than a month after the opening of a 50-year retrospective of his work at the Whitney Museum of Art here. "Calder's Universe," an exhibition organized by and based on a book by Calder's old acquaintance Jean Lipman, with the assistance of a research staff, is the finest possible tribute to Calder, for the man is inseparable from his art.

Sculpture for Calder was not merely

an hobby executed in a studio-museum, but a philosopher approached a kind of jewelry, the dreamlike toy with the same art as his magnet "stabilies," which office buildings. He was the most democratic of artists literally off the pedestal it into everyday.

A mobile

That mobile in the book deal about Calder's early years of their wife Louise went around a week.

Calder gave the mobile "Now a broc is a beautiful shape, tall and delicate she had bought and dumpy. She said, 'You see things

anyway, be in the cook's furious and took her down to the cellar and through each. I feel like things one does not find by and by you get more similar nature. The stilt of giving off which you don't like. Then think you do like that sort of thing soon they'll give me always something of a similar nature."

Calder expresses him far better than I can — emotionally, practically, and morally, as well as synthetically. It made

synthesis of life, vitality inside the man. Calder interviewed at his home in Sedona, about four years ago, "I'd be happy by nature, animated, gaily colored son of a bard life.

Even in his inert early words, his love of motion was already apparent. Calder was trained as an engineer, and his art reflects a perpetual fascination with how things work, the mechanism of life, whether they be living or celestial bodies. The two-dimensional world of painting and graphics could never satisfy him, because these media lack the crucial dynamic of movement.

The story of Calder's visit to Mondrian's studio in 1930 is illuminating. Up until that time Calder's sculpture was basically static and representational. Confronted with Mondrian's rigid grid of rectangles, the impish Calder suggested to the stern geometric abstractionist "that perhaps it would be fun to make those rectangles oscillate." Mondrian didn't seem to think so, but that didn't matter to Calder, because, as he later observed, "This one visit gave me a shock that started things."

From that point on his work became increasingly abstract, in the tradition of the constructivists, and his mobiles in their geometry and color are reminiscent of a Mondrian painting in motion. But there is a critical difference, and that is the palpable presence of life. Rather than rectangles, Calder was drawn to circular, biomorphic shapes that

evoked lower life forms — plants, insects, invertebrates, and even prehistoric animals.

In his mobiles, Calder seemed to capture and render life force. One of the essential principles of life in the biological world and in the universe is motion, and Calder's genius was making motion a metaphor for life in the heavens, the tension between the planets, as well as on earth. The introductory quotation to the book and exhibition is Calder's declaration that "the underlying form in my work has been the System of the Universe or part thereof. For that is a rather large model to work from."

'A cosmic balance'

The mobiles, those flighty, feathery contraptions dancing in space, unify the two themes and create a perfect cosmic balance, a music of the spheres. Calder is a musician in metal composing his forms like notes into perfect harmony. Calder himself said, "When everything goes right a mobile is a piece of poetry that dances with the joy of life and surprises"

Jean-Paul Sartre, calling the mobile "a little private celebration" and comparing it to a flower, the sea, and a jazz tune, rhapsodized further:

"They are nevertheless at once lyrical

inventions, technical combinations of

an almost mathematical quality, and

sensitive symbols of nature"

During the '50s Calder received larger commissions and inclined increasingly toward stabiles of monumental scale, which can be found at such sites as Lincoln Center and the World Trade Center in New York, and Federal Center Plaza in Chicago. The difference, of course, between a stable and a mobile is that the former doesn't move, but Calder has progressed so far he could suggest motion without literally creating it. As his reputation grew, Calder never lost his fecundity or his sense of fun and seemed to be just as happy making a fish pull-toy for a grandchild as he was making history.

The exhibition, sponsored by Champion International Corporation with the largest grant ever given the Whitney, will continue there through Feb. 6, complemented by an exhibition of Calder's graphics at the Rolly-Michaux gallery close by.

1944 mobile entitled "Indian Feathers".
Geoffrey Clements photo

1946 "stable" — stationary sculpture
— entitled "Morning Cobweb." Height: 35".
By Pedro Guerrero

home**The worms turn, and flowers bloom in the clay**

By Peter Tonge

Arkley, England

One of the more beautiful and productive gardens in Great Britain has not been dug, plowed, or otherwise turned over in the past 17 years of continuous cropping.

It is the garden of Arkley Manor here on the outskirts of London — eight acres of lawns, flowers, shrubs, vegetables, and orchards which serve as the showpiece and headquarters of the Good Gardeners Association.

The ultra-simple technique employed is to spread a one-inch layer of mature compost on the surface of the soil and let the earth worms take it from there. These active little workers, fed by the compost, are the cultivators, the aerators, and the fertilizers of the no-dig garden.

I visited Arkley Manor on a recent sunny autumn morning, expecting to be shown an experimental corner given over to a no-dig garden. To my considerable surprise Dr. W. E. Shewell-Cooper, founder of the Good Gardeners Association, spread wide his arms to indicate the entire eight-acre expanse, and said: "All of it is no-dig cultivation; it has been so for 17 years."

Knowing of the famous Ruth Stout's no-dig Connecticut garden, I had come here expecting a similar approach. The principle is, indeed, the same — the application of a mulch to the surface of the soil. But where Miss Stout uses hay, straw, and other largely unrotted organic matter, Mr. Shewell-Cooper applies only thoroughly decomposed and sifted compost to his flower and vegetable beds.



The former approach is known as in-place or sheet composting; the latter involves composting in bins. Indeed, 45 to 50 tons of compost are made each year at Arkley in three slatted compost bins (one heap being built up, one maturing of six months, and one in use).

The compost is applied to a bed and the seeds sown directly in the very fine compost. If young plants are used, these are set out and then the compost is placed all around them.

While compost is applied to the annual beds every year at planting time, the perennials are given one initial application after which compost is replaced only as it thins out enough to expose patches of the original soil.

By applying mature compost, some nutrients are immediately available to the

plants while soil microbes and earthworms readily convert the balance to nutrient-rich humus. The fact that the compost, in its advanced state of decay, is dark brown — sometimes black in color — has another distinct advantage:

It absorbs heat from the sun's rays warming up the beds more quickly than left unmulched or if mulched with a light-colored, heat-reflecting straw, for example. This is particularly important at Arkley where the soil is a cold, yellow clay.

On the other hand, the action over the years of the deep-burrowing earthworms has converted Arkley Manor clay into a humus-rich soil for some depth. The worms, Dr. Shewell-Cooper points out, is most of their tunneling in the top six inches, but they can go as much as six feet deep. This burrowing improves drainage, boosts aeration, and makes channels for plant roots.

In his book, "Soil, Humus, and Health" (U.S. publisher, David & Charles Inc., North Pomfret, Vermont), Dr. Shewell-Cooper says of non-digging that:

Earthworms do the tunneling or spading better than the plow; properly composted material put on the surface of the ground will keep the "workers" (bacteria, fungi, and earthworms) happy, ensuring better-flavored vegetables; the non-digging aims for quality rather than size and that sometimes he gets both; that most non-digging are not out to prove orthodox principles wrong, but to show that they have found a better method.

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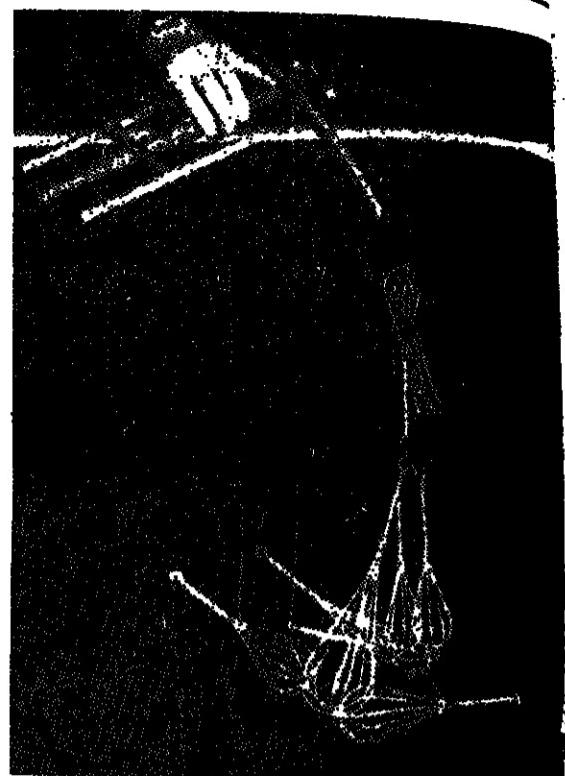
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Photos by Frank Roland-Baenken

West German 'throw away' marionette theater



'Motion and Antimotion'

By Josephine Gutelius
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

West Berlin
Umbrellas, typewriters, water bottles, shoestrings, and other objects discarded out onto West Berlin's streets are given new life under the stage lights of Natalie Harder's Marionette Theater.

Miss Harder, a German artist long active in West Berlin's cultural scene as a sculptor and as a dancer with Mary Wigman, began her marionette theater five years ago with the aim of breaking open theatrical convention.

The result is a venture into fantasy forms. Her marionettes of reassembled throwaways are kinetic sculptures, not "characters." The dynamics of their choreographed movements provide the drama. Sculpture, too, is the drama and theater, in exchange, is enlarged to encompass sculpture.

As the titles indicate, Miss Harder's themes vary from the ironically conceived studies of space and contrasting forms ("Motion and Anti-Motion") to the whimsical ("Arabella's Song Of Myself"), to ("Minuet Rehearsal") the sweet-sad incantation of dance with Mozart accompaniment. "The Grey" and "Motion and

"Anti-Motion" rely on the counterpoint of shadows the marionettes cast, so there is a playful exchange between the shadow backdrop and the objects which, as in Plato's cave, come to seem less real than their shadow reflections.

The comic high-point of Miss Harder's work is "The Opinion," the nearest the artist comes to presenting an enclosed plot with more traditional marionette figures. In this piece, Miss Harder's use of sculptural technique and material underlines the more abstract, poetic meaning behind her work.

"The Opinion" is a satire on power and folly. A group of marionettes made out of scrap metal so entangled that every move is followed by a cacophony of clanging, ringing, and banging sounds, represents a bloc on strike.

They want revolution; they're tired of being a group; they want to be individuals. Why? Because they want revolution. Why? Because they're tired of being a group. And so on and on the arguments and counterarguments re-

volve.

The additional background noise — eeks, howls, moos, etc., of a protesting animal world — is punctuated by an occasional order from the "Chief": "Keep in line!" "Keep the peace!"

Miss Harder's Marionette Theater is one response to the declining influence of museums and galleries as showcases for the plastic arts.

The "Chief," set way apart from the "group," is played by a painted dustpan split in half and flapping down and up like a wildly inconsistent mouth. His "assistant" is a kitchen broom, ever alert to brush any stray rebel back into the tangle and heap of the group.

"The Opinion" concludes with the group members seizing hold of the broom and brushing themselves together in whimpering acquiescence. "Opinions" — Miss Harder seems to be implying — can be as mechanical and loose-mouthed as the dustpan; just as the desire for revolution, for change, or for deeper individual freedom, can be as twisted as the tangle of banging metal. Real change — if it is not to decay from lack of direction — must be based on a firmer foundation than mere "opinion."

For a West Berlin audience, this particular piece has great poignancy. No doubt many in the audience, recalling the Berlin Blockade and the more recent student rebellions, wonder who on which side of the fence will have the last laugh.

Miss Harder's Marionette Theater is one response to the declining influence of museums and galleries as showcases for the plastic arts.

As she explains, "I think all of us, the man and the public, are beginning to feel an urge for alternative art experiences and expression."

"For myself, I think I've found an alternative. In the marionette theater I've combined my experiences with choreography and my love by borrowing elements from both sides, enlarging on them."

"I dance, for example, I eliminated the man body and turned to objects, to marionettes. The marionettes can perform movements not even my most skilled dancer can perform."

Miss Harder explains she had a thought of her sculptures as "catchments" — the way a photograph, for example, captures and preserves one moment in time of movement. So it was a natural progression to move toward the marionette concept.

"In my theater, I've restored my sculptures to the flux. In other words, I've made the movements, the dance, more explicit. And vice versa, by freeing my choreography from the limitations of the human body, I've made explicit my own concept of dance, which is sculpture put into motion."

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Hotel features

Other hotels in Jerusalem have special features. Tea at the traditional fine old King David is a delightful event. The facilities and services are excellent. Many rooms have a telephone in the bathroom, for example. The enormous corridors insulate sound. The 245 rooms and 20 suites are huge and elegant, and some have separate sitting areas. The hotel faces the Old City — another fine view — which is also lighted at night. The rates are: \$65 for a large room with sitting room, \$85 for a regular double, and, in 1976 during the season, this will be \$45.

As a tourist who has traveled the length and breadth of the country, I can say that this image is only partially accurate. It is true that soldiers are visible in many places, and that security checks at airports are extensive. Schools and playgrounds are guarded, as are many other public gathering places. Getting into the Knesset (Parliament building) in Jerusalem involved a complicated checking procedure.

Some prices are high (particularly food and transportation) and the country does have economic problems.

The soldiers are young and friendly — many of them, by the way, are women. You meet

Arabs traveling on the airlines, as well as Jews. Schools and playgrounds have received imaginative attention with beautiful buildings, and innovative and colorful rooms and equipment.

And prices of many items — dresses, jewelry, artifacts, even hotel rates — are quite a bit lower.

Diverse people

Israel is a country of many peoples. Its population of just under 3 million consists of Jews from 80 different countries, from many different classes, cultures, and religious sects.

The telephone book contains a wide spectrum of names — from Adams to Assab. And the clothing — particularly the headgear, is spectacularly various and colorful.

Jerusalem is a fascinating city. It is built on about seven of the Judean Hills. The buildings are all made of Jerusalem stone, or various types of limestone, and they change shades in the sun.

The Old City of Jerusalem, which is completely circled by a large wall rebuilt by Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century, is undergoing extensive renovation in the Jewish and Armenian quarters. In the Arab section, plumbing and sewers are being added. Archaeological excavations are being made before anything is built. The changes being made are beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the city.

Tel Aviv hotels

The Tel Aviv Hilton is another great hotel. Again, there are some minor inadequacies.

The lobby is gaudy, and some of the colors used in the rooms could be prettier. Nonetheless, the rooms are large, comfortable, and include a fantastic view of the beaches and the sea. They all have balconies and air conditioning. The service is good. The shops are wonderful in terms of styles — and often in terms of prices.

There are other hotels along the beaches of Tel Aviv and some are in the process of being built. There is a bus station, a public swimming pool, greenery, and walkways. All in all, a far cry from the beginning of Tel Aviv on these same beaches of sand dunes in 1900.

In the fast-growing town of Beer Sheva I observed only one place to stay. This is the Desert Inn which again, can be qualified as adequate. For a double, rates are \$9.80 to \$11.30.

Many kibbutzim have guest houses at modest rates, and welcome visitors. This needs to be checked out in advance, but they are alternative places to stay. A double room at Kfar Blum is no more than \$8. The range for kibbutzim is between \$7 to \$11.

When the isn't writing, she is reading. As a young girl who gobbed up Dickens and Thackeray ("There weren't that many books being published during the early years of World War II, when I was growing up"), Miss Cooper taught her own children to read by the time they were four years old. "My husband and I believe that you can't hurt a child by teaching him at home. If he's ready to absorb it," she says. "The result is that our children aren't particularly bookish — Jonathan's a big bouncy fellow who loves playing ball — but they are the kind of kids who pick up 10 books at the library and read them through before the week's out."

Miss Cooper's first children's book was a novel that began as an entry for a British adventure-story competition, and promptly turned itself into the myth-filled fantasy

she also is constantly reminded of how "my children are in their reading. They're very sharp, very detailed readers, and they like to have things neatly tied up at the end of a story," she explains. "Jonathan asks me the same kinds of questions I get in letters from other children — he wants to know exactly what happened to so-and-so at the end of a certain chapter."

But it is children's "strong moral sense" that Miss Cooper feels she responds to most. "Children like to see good triumphing, and a writer must leave a child feeling hopeful at the end of a book," she says. "You can say that life is going to have some problems, but you also have a responsibility to show how those problems might be resolved."

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Photos by Frank Roland-Beeckens

West German 'throw away' marionette theater

By Josephine Gutheil
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

West Berlin
Umbrellas, typewriters, water bottles, shoes, strings, and other objects discarded out into West Berlin's streets are given new life under the stage lights of Natalie Harder's Marionette Theater.

Miss Harder, a German artist long active in West Berlin's cultural scene as a sculptor and as a dancer with Mary Wigman, began her marionette theater five years ago with the aim of breaking-open theatrical convention.

The result is a venture into fantasy forms. Her marionettes of reassembled throwaways are kinetic sculptures, not "characters." The dynamics of their choreographed movements provide the drama. Sculpture, too, is the drama and theater, in exchange, is enlarged to encompass sculpture.

As the titles indicate, Miss Harder's themes vary from the ironically conceived studies of space and contrasting forms ("Motion and Anti-Motion") to the wistful ("Arabella's Song Of Myself"), to ("Minstrel Rehearsal") the sweet-and-imaginative dance with Mozart's accompaniment. "The Greys" and "Motion and

"Anti-Motion" rely on the counterpoint of shadows the marionettes cast, so there is a playful exchange between the shadow backdrop and the objects which, as in Plato's cave, come to seem less real than their shadow reflections.

The comic high-point of Miss Harder's work is "The Opinion," the nearest the artist comes to presenting an enclosed plot with more traditional marionette figures. In this piece, Miss Harder's use of sculptural technique and material underlines the more abstract, poetic meaning behind her work.

"The Opinion" is a satire on power and foible. A group of marionettes made out of scrap metal so entangled that every move is followed by a cacophony of clangling, ringing, and banging sounds, represents a bloc on strike. They want revolution; they're tired of being a group; they want to be individuals. Why? Because they're tired of being a group. And so on and on the arguments and counterarguments revolve.

The additional background noise — eeks, howls, moos, etc., of a protesting animal world — is punctuated by an occasional order from the "Chief": "Keep in line!" "Keep the peace!"

Miss Harder's Marionette Theater is one response to the declining influence of museums and galleries as showcases for the plastic arts.

Susan Cooper: prize-winning children's writer

By Diane Casselberry
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wild, darkly threatening Welsh mountains where monstrous gray foxes rampage like the wind, and disappear into mist. A curious golden harp whose bell-like notes make lake and cloud, bracken and moor, glisten with reassuring light. King Arthur's sons as a 20th-century boy, returned to aid other young crusaders of the Light in their timeless battle against the forces of the Dark.

Light conquering Dark, good besting evil — that's the courageous, childlike tale that Susan Cooper tells in her most recent book, "The Grey King" (New York: Atheneum, \$4.95).

"Hardly an original theme," says Miss Cooper, with a round British accent. But very imaginatively done, say critics on both sides of the Atlantic.

The fourth book in her allegorical series about the Light and the Dark, "The Dark Is Rising," was awarded this year's John Newbery Medal for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children." An earlier book in the series, "The Dark Is Rising," was both a Newbery Medal Honor Book in the U.S. and a Carnegie Medal Honor Book in Britain.

"It's been wonderful, of course," says Miss Cooper of the award. "But mostly, it gives you a great sense of responsibility for the next book. Someone is saying, 'That's fine. Now do better!'

Children's books in general are improving, according to Miss Cooper. "They're better now than ever before because they're being given

more respect as a genre, as a branch of literature," she explains. "And that's bringing in authors who 20 years ago might have been appalled at the thought of appearing on a children's book list."

Professional standards for authors of children's books should be as high as those for all other writers, Miss Cooper argues. "Vivid imagination, a strong sense of language, good narrative sense — they're all important."

In the reviews of her own books that she does not read ("You learn early on that the bad ones hurt, and the good ones are good for the wrong reasons"), Miss Cooper's imagery, her sense of atmosphere, have been compared with that of Tolstoy and C.S. Lewis. Atheneum's renowned editor of children's books, Margaret K. McElroy, describes her as "a big writer," who has "a fundamental morality, a deep feeling and caring, that allow her to write about good and evil without sounding mawkish or false."

That kind of caring about problems and solutions led Miss Cooper from Oxford University — where she was the first woman editor of the student newspaper — to a reporting job with the "Sunday Times" of London. While covering education, politics, and the theater, she also wrote about King Arthur, and even locomotives, for the Times' weekly children's page. "It was terrific fun," she says, with a smile that would brighten a London fog. "We really did it for love."

Miss Cooper's first children's book was a novel that began as an entry for a British adventure-story competition, and promptly turned itself into the myth-filled fantasy

Caught up in the surprising development of the story and characters, she forgot about the prize and missed the contest deadline, but was discovered by a publisher.

Her seven books since then include: a biography of British author and dramatist J. B. Priestley; a "very brash" book on the U.S., written after a year's tour of the States; and five children's books — two of them dedicated to her own children, Jonathan, 10, and Kate, 8. Married to an American scientist, whose technical dissertations baffle her, Miss Cooper now lives in Winchester, Mass., and works in a quiet attic at home.

"I'm writing in the morning, and don't come down until the children get home from school," she says. "I'm out of my hermit period now — for several years I didn't want to see anyone or to do any interviews — but writing is still a very solitary thing."

When she isn't writing, she is reading. As a youngster who gobbed up Dickens and Thackeray ("There weren't that many books being published during the early years of World War II, when I was growing up"), Miss Cooper taught her own children to read by the time they were four years old. "My husband and I believe that you can't hurt a child by teaching him at home, if he's ready to absorb it," she says. "The result is that our children aren't particularly bookish — Jonathan's a big bouncing fellow who loves playing ball — but they are the kind of kids who pick up 10 books at the library and read them through before the week's out."

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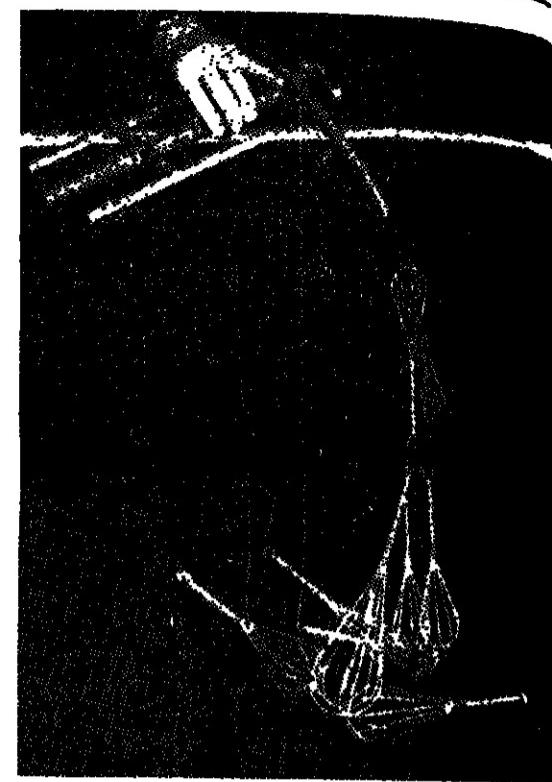


By Barth J. Felsenberg, staff photographer

'A writer has responsibilities'

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'Motion and Antimotion'

The "Chief," set way apart from the "group," is played by a painted dustpan split in half and flapping down and up like a wildly insistent mouth. His "assistant" is a kitchen broom, ever alert to brush any stray rebel back into the tangle and heap of the group.

"The Opinion" concludes with the group members seizing hold of the broom and brushing themselves together in whimpering acquiescence. "Opinions" — Miss Harder seems to be implying — can be as mechanical and loose-mouthed as the dustpan; just as the desire for revolution, for change, or for deeper individual freedom, can be as twisted as the tangle of banging metal. Real change — if it is not to decay from lack of direction — must be based on a firmer foundation than mere "opinion."

In a dance, for example, I eliminated the man body and turned to objects, to mete. The marionettes can perform movements not even my most skilled dancer performs."

For a West Berlin audience, this particular piece had great poignancy. No doubt many in the audience, recalling the Berlin Blockade and the more recent student rebellions, wonder who on which side of the fence will have the last laugh.

Miss Harder's Marionette Theater is one response to the declining influence of museums and galleries as showcases for the plastic arts.

As she explains, "I think all of us, the audience, are beginning to feel an urgent need for alternative art experiences and expression."

"For myself, I think I've found an alternative. In the marionette theater I've come to my experiences with choreography and texture by borrowing elements from both sides, larging on them."

"In dance, for example, I eliminated the man body and turned to objects, to mete. The marionettes can perform movements not even my most skilled dancer performs."

Miss Harder explains she had thought of her sculptures as "caughtments" — the way a photograph, for example, captures and preserves one moment in the flux of movement. So it was a natural progression to move toward the marionette concept.

"In my theater, I've restored my sculptures to the flux. In other words, I've made the movements, the dance, more explicit. And so, by freeing my choreography from the limitations of the human body, I've made explicit my own concept of dance, which I sculpture put into motion."

Israel still attracts world tourists despite the unsettled atmosphere

By Shirley C. Soman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

We tend to think of Israel as a state under siege — a rather poor, high-priced, armed camp of a country to which only the most desperate refugees or most religious pilgrims would repair.

As a tourist who has traveled the length and breadth of the country, I can say that this image is only partially accurate. It is true that soldiers are visible in many places, and that security checks at airports are extensive. Schools and playgrounds are guarded, as are many other public gathering places. Getting into the Knesset (Parliament building) in Jerusalem involves a complicated checking procedure.

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Some prices are high (particularly food and transportation) and the country does have economic problems.

The soldiers are young and friendly — many of them, by the way, are women. You meet Arabs traveling on the airlines, as well as Jews. Schools and playgrounds have received imaginative attention with beautiful buildings, and innovative and colorful rooms and equipment.

And prices of many items — dresses, jewelry, artifacts, even hotel rates — are quite a bit lower.

Diverse people

Israel is a country of many peoples. Its population of just under 3 million consists of Jews from 83 different countries, from many different classes, cultures, and religious sects.

The telephone book contains a wide spectrum of names — from Adams to Assab. And the clothing — particularly the headgear, is spectacularly various and colorful.

Jerusalem is a fascinating city. It is built on seven of the Judean Hills. The buildings are all made of Jerusalem stone, or various types of limestone, and they change shades in the sun.

The Old City of Jerusalem, which is completely circled by a large wall rebuilt by Sultan the Magnificent in the 16th century, is undergoing extensive renovation. In the Jewish and Armenian quarters, in the Arab section, plumbing and sewers are being added. Archaeological excavations are being made before anything is built. The changes being made are beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the city.

Tel Aviv hotels

The Tel Aviv Hilton is another great hotel. Again, there are some minor inadequacies. The lobby is gaudy, and some of the colors used in the rooms could be prettier. Nonetheless, the rooms are large, comfortable, and include a fantastic view of the beaches and the sea. They all have balconies and air conditioning. The service is good. The shops are wonderful in terms of styles — and often in terms of prices.

There are other hotels along the beaches of Tel Aviv and some are in the process of being built. There is a boat basin, a public swimming pool, greenery, and walkways. All in all, a far cry from the beginning of Tel Aviv on these same beaches of sand dunes in 1900.

In the fast-growing town of Beersheba I observed only one place to stay. This is the Desert Inn which again, can be qualified as adequate. For a double, rates are \$4.80 to \$11.50.

Many kibbutzim have guest houses at modest rates, and welcome visitors. This needs to be checked out in advance, but they are alternative places to stay. A double room at Kfar Blum is no more than \$8. The range for kibbutzim is between \$7 to \$11.

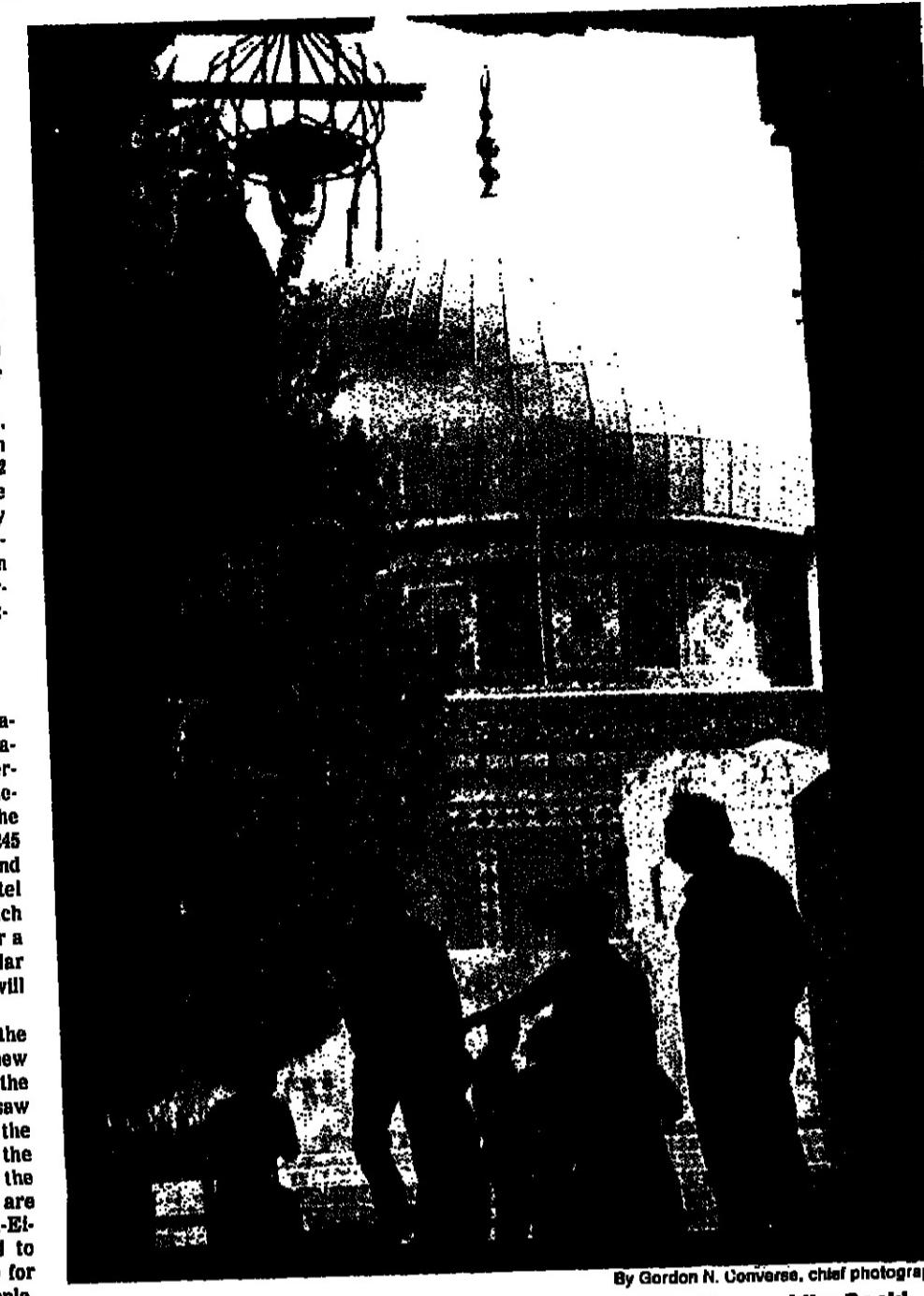
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Palermo is like a book of illustrated pages we never tire of turning. A major modern Italian city, its Norman palace, exquisite Palatine Chapel, splendid theater, vast cathedral, busy harbor, and baroque stucco sculpture provide the visitor with one discovery after another.

There's also suburban Monreale, easily reached from Palermo by bus, where the glittering gold of a Byzantine cathedral's mosaics outshines many other antique mosaics we've seen in Europe and the Middle East.

When we came to Sicily for the first time, we took a small train across the island from Palermo to Agrigento to see the superb Greek temples there. The train was packed, we were the only English-speaking passengers, and everyone wanted to shake hands with us; it was a great adventure in friendship.

Recently, we realized there is so much to see on Sicily that either we would need to rent a car or take a tour. We chose the latter. It struck us as not only the less expensive but



By Gordon N. Comerford, chief photographer

Sicily — Italian island rich in glories of ancient Greece

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Palermo, Italy

We love that Norman knight, Ruggero di Guiscardo, who made Sicily his kingdom in the 11th century. He fashioned a society that still attracts 20th-century travelers.

This huge Mediterranean island, within sight of the Italian mainland, has over the centuries become a sort of museum. It is a place where Arabs, Byzantines, Latins, Jews, and Normans have come and gone and left their marks. And probably there's no other place outside of Greece itself that is so rich in monumental reminders of that country's ancient glories.

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Watch the advertisements on the Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

from page 1

*Peace drive

Oct. 17, 18. Representatives of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) meet in Riyadh and announce agreement that Syria will manage and control the pacification of Lebanon.

Nov. 11. The U.S. delegation at the UN votes with the Arabs in favor of a resolution warning Israel against any more Jewish settlements in Arab territories and against "profanations of the Holy places."

Nov. 15. President-Elect Carter, in a news conference at Plains, Georgia, refuses to promise to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a move desired by Israel but opposed by Arabs and also by many Christian communities.

Nov. 19. Mr. Carter receives CIA director George Bush and is given a general briefing on the world situation.

Nov. 20. Mr. Carter receives Secretary of State Kissinger and hears an account of current American diplomatic projects. The Middle East was inevitably high on the list of subjects.

Nov. 23. The U.S. delegation at the UN again voted for a resolution favored by the Arabs and opposed by Israel.

This second UN resolution called on Israel to refrain from any further resettlement of Arab refugees in Arab territories occupied by Israel. The Arab theory is that any resettlement concerns Arabs as well as Israelis and should not be done by Israel unilaterally, but only after a general settlement.

Progress toward settlement may be injured in the immediate uncertainty about events in the southern part of Lebanon. Israel is edgy on the subject. The past week saw one incident of shelling from southern Lebanon into Israeli territory. Israeli tanks maneuvered near the frontier in a warning gesture. But American diplomacy was at work to persuade both Syria and Israel to be cautious and careful to avoid any move that might upset progress toward Geneva.

Washington insisted that it had confidence in the peaceful intentions of Syria. The Syrians were careful to keep their own armed units on the northern side of the Litani River, thus leaving a buffer zone between the Syrian area of control in Lebanon and the frontier of Israel. The buffer zone contains various military fragments left over from the Lebanese civil war. Some are PLO units and some are other types of Lebanese Muslim terrorists. Syria cannot take responsibility for order in the buffer zone without moving its units in. But that would be highly disturbing to Israel.

If the problem of the buffer zone can be resolved, which should happen one way or another fairly quickly, then the way could be open toward Geneva. Washington is establishing its bona fides in Arab eyes as a fair intermediary.

Arabs tend to suspect that Washington will always in the end take Israel's side on every issue, no matter what the merits. Arabs must be disabused of this assumption of American subservience to Israel if Geneva is to succeed. The two votes in the UN were aimed precisely at that task — of showing the Arabs that Washington is capable of impartiality, even during the transition from a Republican to a Democratic administration.

Thus American diplomacy is pushing ahead toward a Middle East settlement untroubled by the problems of transition. The operation is certainly continuing with the knowledge of the President-Elect, unless presumably with his approval. It would have been irresponsible of him to allow the operation to proceed had he any thought of canceling it once he is in the White House.

American diplomacy also is continuing its pressure for a Rhodesia settlement, although the moves are less visible on the surface than those in the Middle East. At the moment, the problem is to bring the jealous rival black factions together on the formula for the transition from minority to majority rule. The white Rhodesians are more or less committed, albeit reluctantly, to 15 months from now. No black faction wants to find itself outflanked on this point by a rival. Status in the black community is at stake. Dr. Kissinger is reported to regard the problem as inevitable. He allegedly foresees it and does not regard it as anything more than a routine and manageable difficulty on the road to agreement.

*Moscow's Olympics

The Soviets are expected to bend every effort to ensure that such programs present Soviet achievements in the most favorable ways.

Observers point to the strenuous activities of CBS as a case in point. At a time when CBS has slumped in the prime-time ratings, the network has sent a number of officials here trying to outbid ABC (which covered the Montreal games at a reported fee of \$25 million) and NBC. Most recently, the chairman of CBS, William Paley, flew here in his private jet for talks with Sergei Lapin, chairman of the state radio and television committee, and with Ignacy Novikov, chairman of the organizing committee for the 1980 games.

Mr. Paley was preceded by Arthur Taylor, former president of CBS. Robert Wissler, president of CBS-TV, accompanied both men.

A month ago, CBS signed a cooperation agreement with the Soviets providing for exchanges of films on entertainment and general-interest programs. CBS also filmed highlights of the Moscow circus, and these are to be presented in the U.S. later this year.

CBS spokesmen deny that either the joint agreement (similar to ones Moscow had made earlier with the other two networks) or the circus program was connected with bargaining for the games. But those aware of Soviet negotiating techniques say the pattern is familiar.

According to the entertainment trade newspaper Variety in New York, NBC and ABC have each offered \$70 million for the games rights. This could not be confirmed in Moscow.

*Cactus rustlers

arms, and shades desert highways and Spanish-style homes with the splendor of sky-high candelabras.

The thieves sneak into the desert at night, hack the cactus off at the roots, and sell the plant to pharmaceutical wholesalers or unwary tourists for big money.

A 1979 Arizona native-plant law protects more than 200 trees and plants, permitting their removal only with written permission from the state Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture. The commission issues permits and tags that must be kept for the life of the plant. Saguro tags cost \$2; all others, \$1.

A state cactus patrol, four licensed and armed law enforcement officers from the Agriculture and Horticulture Commission, search the state for "illegal harvesters," as they sometimes call them — inspecting nurseries and backyards for untagged plants; rifling autos, trucks, buses, and jeeps for hidden cacti.

Says Richard A. Countryman, head of the four-man cactus corps: "Cactus stealing is as profitable as cattle rustling was when the West was wild."

The anti-rustling force's biggest bust netted 500 plants, including an 18-inch saguro, hidden under the floorboards of a truck loaded with

*Parliament reopens

fact on inflation, and to seek a lasting reduction in unemployment.

Again, few members of any party would challenge these goals. The problem for Prime Minister James Callaghan's government is simultaneously to assuage and discipline huge trade unions, to encourage industrial leaders, and to satisfy the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Britain is a sound enough investment for further loans until Britain can move in the direction of again paying their own way in the world.

Coincidentally but significantly on the eve of the opening of Parliament, the Cabinet heard the terms a team of IMF inspectors are likely to recommend for the \$3.8 billion loan the government has requested of the fund. Reuter says the IMF will probably want tighter restraints on public borrowing in Britain than were thought likely when the loan was first requested.

Alongside this must be seen the government's declared intention to reintroduce in the new session of Parliament its bill to nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, blocked in the last session by delaying tactics in the Conservative-dominated House of Lords. The government's critics at home and abroad see this measure as pandering too much to the trade unions and left wing of the Labour Party. Government moves in this direction have in-

*Carter

The Soviets are making enormous efforts to prepare for the games. They are building a third international airport terminal and new hotels and other facilities. But they have a big shortage of Western currency with which to buy needed equipment from abroad.

Asking a high price for the U.S. TV rights, the most lucrative of all the TV rights being sold, is one way of recouping some of the money being spent in other areas. The price — the precise figure is not available here — also reflects Moscow's awareness of how badly U.S. networks want the games.

Both CBS and NBC are said to realize how much prestige and advertising revenue ABC has gained by showing recent games.

The networks are thought to believe that:

- The Moscow site makes the 1980 games more unusual and will allow for feature material on Soviet life, the Kremlin, museums, and so on to be screened between events.

- Viewers tend to turn their sets on before and leave them on after games broadcasts, thus lifting ratings for adjoining programs. This in turn could lead to higher advertising rates for those programs as well as for broadcasts of the games themselves.

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*Cactus rustlers

lumber. The smallest was an out-of-state tourist stopped for speeding by state police, who reached into a pocket for his identification and stabbed himself on a pilfered pincushion.

On one hand, the cactus crew has the pleasure of preserving the dwindling supply of native Arizona plants. On the other, there is the frustrating knowledge that most cactus thieves slip away.

In fact, despite 25 arrests last year, and \$1 million sales in plant tags so far this year, agriculture experts here estimate that as many cacti are harvested illegally as legally.

In recent months, the cactus cops have detected a new and troubling pattern. As arrests have increased — 30 since last July, an amount comparable to a normal 12-month period — Mr. Countryman and his assistants have found that local drug dealers are moonlighting as cactus thieves.

Lucrative sales of cacti, he says, are considerably safer than drug sales since drug dealing is a felony and cactus rustling is only a misdemeanor.

Nonetheless there are stiff penalties for pilfering or damaging a protected plant, from a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 to a prison sentence up to one year in jail, or both, for each offense.

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arts/books

Tisha's life in Alaska

Tisha: The Story of a Young Teacher in the Alaska Wilderness, by Anne Hobbs and Robert Specht. New York: St. Martin's Press. \$9.95. London: Michael Joseph. £4.00.

By Barbara Breasted

This is a grownup's Laura Ingalls Wilder. Anne Hobbs's story is a thoroughly satisfying autobiographical account of a year of frontier life lived just 50 years ago. At 19, all excited about "going off into the wilderness" to teach children, Anne makes her grand entrance into the tiny mining settlement of Chicken, Alaska, by publicly falling into the mud. The following months of her life in Chicken blend equal parts of comedy, discomfort, and adventure.

The Alaskan land makes unfriendly demands upon the people, yes. But the social order in Chicken — whites at the top, Indians at the bottom — makes as unfriendly demands upon the new teacher as the winter "freeze-up." At least the seasons change. While people in Chicken don't change until their lives depend on it.

Anne isn't necessarily more Christian toward Indians than her neighbors are. It's just that she's part Indian herself. "There were plenty of people who'd thought I was dirt when I was a kid." When she gets too critical of her neighbors' attitudes, they try to bring her up short. "Maybe you came here for the fun of it," one of the gold-miners reminds her, "but nobody else did."

Chicken's school board doesn't want Anne to teach Indians, much less to adopt two half-Indian children. Out of this difference of opinion between her and most of the settlement's adults, her story's drama grows. The year is brought to a crisis by Anne's love for the half-Indian man, Fred Purdy. Theirs is a love story refreshingly easy for all ages to share. What does Anne first like about Fred? "I never heard anybody laugh the way Fred did."

Maybe the frontier wasn't explored for the fun of it. But "Tisha" (an Indian child's way of pronouncing "Teacher") will be read only for the fun of it. But "Tisha" (an Indian child's way of pronouncing "Teacher") will be read only for the fun of it. It's a simple, irresistible book.



Ralph Richardson and John Gielgud in Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land"

By John Beaufort

New York

Six years ago this month David Storey's "Home" brought John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson to Broadway in memorably moving performances as inmates of a mental institution.

"No Man's Land," at the Longacre Theater, reunites the eminent knights in a darkly comic Harold Pinter enigma about a prosperous but alcoholic man of letters (Sir Ralph) and his casually acquired guest (Sir John), a down-at-the-heels poet.

As usual in Mr. Pinter's intermingling of the literal and surreal, "No Man's Land" presents on the surface a foursquarely naturalistic situation. (Incidentally, the precise balance of the writing is beautifully matched in the architectural balance of John Bury's austere elegant set, with its two columns and oval surround of gray-curtained windows.) First, the prosperous literary host is served — or perhaps dominated — by two menacing menials (Michael Kitchen and Terence Rigby). Their immediate hostility to the steady intruder heightens tensions and creates the threat of a conflict that remains, however, but a threat. The play's comic relief can be uncommonly comic.

But comedy and theatrical surprises are inseparable from the underlying sinisterness. The elements blend in the lucid perspectives of Peter Hall's staging.

The substance of "No Man's Land" emerges

in the series of reminiscences, oblique digressions, and flights of fancy on the part of the two tippling oldsters. Their allusions range from references to a nearby pub, where Spooner (Sir John) apparently does odd jobs and conducts literary socials, to their past university acquaintanceship, infidelities, and contrasting achievements. Some of the humor is bawdy and some of the serious moments are touching.

As Spooner, Sir John can be obsequious,

boastful, self-serving, and in the end rather pitifully beseeching as he begs to be made ill.

Richardson's secretary. His physical aspect is "literary," from the sandals and baggy gray suit to the spectacles and frazzled blonde wig. Sir Ralph's shirt, on the other hand, is impeccable,

immaculately tailored, dominating — though how far he dominates the two retainers is obviously open to question. Whether spouting Pinter talk or listening to each other, the two great Britons are models of what the historic art can achieve in the way of exploiting every nuance of a complex script. Their two supporting players provide the counterforce essential to keep the poetry excitingly high.

A dramatist who tosses off a word like

"periphsitic" (a roundabout way of saying things and tantalizing audiences with enigma variations in writing his own kind of mystery play. Not a whodunit but a what-if-it-mean?) Reference to such matters as gold and dross, the salvation of England, the socio-economic structure, the lost past, the race not run, the disappearing coin, financial calamity, hard times, and the financial adviser who (like Godot) never comes — these suggest the metaphor of England itself and its present difficulties.

Maybe the frontier wasn't explored for the fun of it. But "Tisha" (an Indian child's way of pronouncing "Teacher") will be read only for the fun of it. It's a simple, irresistible book.

DORIS PEEL

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De petits groupes tranquilles aident à combler l'apartheid

[Extraits d'un article paru dans la page 6]

par June Goodwin
Correspondante du
Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
Avec presque tous les noirs et quelques blancs d'Afrique du Sud opposés à des degrés différents à la politique officielle de développement séparé des races, les gens arrivent à contourner les lois et à établir des contacts humains par-dessus la ligne de démarcation.

L'une des meilleures sources de contact durant des années a été les églises et les organisations paroissiales par les églises. Celles-ci varient de l'appartenance occasionnelle du pasteur noir Sam Buti dans les réunions de l'église réformée blanche afrikander à la lutte persévérante, visible de 13 ans, contre l'apartheid du Christian Institute (l'Institut chrétien) qui a des bureaux dans les villes du pays.

Le Christian Institute, une organisation inscrite sur la liste noire et qui, par conséquent, ne peut recevoir de l'argent d'outre-mer, est un forum où noirs, hommes de couleur (métis) et blancs parlent librement entre eux comme des égaux. (Des fauilles et des marteaux ont été peints sur les bâtiments du Christian Institute et ses membres ont été emprisonnés, harcelés ou bannis — entravés dans leurs mouvements et leurs actions.)

Néanmoins, beaucoup de jeunes Africains se détachent des églises pour se tourner vers les mouvements black-consciousness et black-power (la conscience noire et le pouvoir noir) afin de stimuler leur respect de soi, parce qu'ils considèrent que la religion leur a fait défaut. Par conséquent l'église,

souvent flexible en Afrique du Sud, s'incline en certains domaines dans la direction de la black-consciousness.

Le Rév. Abel Hendricks, président de couleur (métis) des 2 500 000 membres de l'église multiraciale méthodiste dit que la « conscience noire » est un élément nécessaire qui proclame : « Homme blanc, tu n'es pas mon créateur, c'est Dieu qui l'est. »

M. Hendricks a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie dans une cabane de toile au milieu de cabanes de toile dans un faubourg peuplé de gens de couleur de la ville du Cap. (Il vit toujours au même endroit, mais pas dans une cabane.)

Il décrit l'Afrique du Sud comme « saturée de craintes » et dit : « Nous faisons un dialogue de sourds. » Néanmoins il s'active à donner des allocutions sur le point de vue des noirs à ceux qu'il appelle « ses auditoires blancs comme lis. »

Etant donné que les églises sont parmi les quelques endroits où il est légal que blancs et noirs se rencontrent, quelques groupes multiraciaux recherchent le parrainage des églises. Le Centre, un groupe théâtral multiracial de Cape Town (la ville du Cap) a été installé depuis dix ans dans l'église anglicane St. Saviour (St. Sauveur) de Claremont, un restaurant appelé « la porte ouverte » sera le repas de midi à des gens de toutes races. Il étend ses activités tranquillement vers l'organisation d'allocutions données à l'heure du déjeuner.

Maintenant dans sa troisième année, « la porte ouverte » est initiée par la Soup Kitchen (la bonne soupe) de

Randebosch, un autre faubourg de la ville du Cap, et un endroit similaire sera probablement ouvert à Pietermaritzburg.

A travers toute l'Afrique du Sud des organismes blancs d'aide sociale légale de tout le pays des avocats blancs offrent volontairement leurs services à jour par semaine pour aider les Africains — mais leurs noms demandent secrets pour prévenir les représailles gouvernementales.

Une organisation de ce genre est le Black Sash (le châssis noir) qui a été formé en 1955. Pourvu d'un personnel composé de volontaires, pour la plupart des femmes, il est l'un des parrains du Athlone Advice Office (Bureau de conseil Athlone) près du Cap. Ce bureau qui reçoit aussi des fonds du South African Institute of Race Relations and Bantu Welfare (Institut sud-africain pour les relations raciales et l'assistance sociale des Bantous), donne des conseils juridiques gratuits.

Mme Noel Robb, qui dirige ce bureau dit : « Même si les rapports entre maître et serviteur, ce service est le seul endroit où je rencontre des noirs. » Elle déclare que les femmes qui travaillent au centre doivent être soigneusement sélectionnées parce qu'ici il faut « parler aux gens poliment, comme à des égaux. » Elle ajoute qu'elle ne permettrait pas à certains de ses propres parents de venir ici parce que « ils parlent d'une certaine façon. »

Mme Robb a aussi noté qu'en général les rapports de l'Afrikaner envers ses serviteurs sont meilleurs que ceux des gens d'expression anglaise. L'Afrikaner parle souvent la propre langue des noirs et est plus aimable que ne le sont les Africains-du-Sud anglais, sous les auspices de l'église anglicane St. Saviour (St. Sauveur) de Claremont, un restaurant appelé « la porte ouverte » sera le repas de midi à des gens de toutes races. Il étend ses activités tranquillement vers l'organisation d'allocutions données à l'heure du déjeuner. Maintenant dans sa troisième année, « la porte ouverte » est initiée par la Soup Kitchen (la bonne soupe) de

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Un don de semences

Au printemps dernier une nouvelle amie m'offrait des semences de ses fleurs pour mon jardin. Je me rendis compte que ce don était bien plus que quelques graines dans une enveloppe. C'était une expression de reconnaissance, une façon originale de dire merci pour notre amitié. Ce don égayait mon jardin pendant tout l'été d'une belle tache de couleur.

En y pensant à ce moment-là, je me rappelai une phrase de Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, qui me révéla une signification encore plus profonde de ce don. Le Dévoreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne écrit : « La seule intelligence ou substance d'une pensée, d'une semence ou d'une fleur, est Dieu, le créateur de ces choses. » Et plus loin, à la même page, elle dit : « La semence en elle-même est la pensée pure émanant de l'Entendement divin. »

Une discréetion similaire est pratiquée par beaucoup d'hommes d'affaires éclairés qui font progresser les noirs des postes qu'ils ne devraient pas occuper légalement ou qui donnent des avantages supérieurs à ceux autorisés par la loi.

De bons rapports personnels de travail (ainsi que la crainte du perdre une place et le fait que la plupart des grèves sont illégales) sont les raisons pour lesquelles les grèves ne sont pas suivies à 100% lorsqu'elles sont suivies à l'appel des leaders noirs.

Le point de vue culturel, le thème multiracial est de la plus haute importance comme un débouché pour la œuvre traitant de la question blanche et noire. Des groupes privés importants, *mixed-theater* (théâtre mixte) de Port Elizabeth, par exemple, ont représenté des pièces bien connues telles que « *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead* ». (Allusions satiriques à l'indépendance du Transkei.)

A East-London, une cité portuaire industrielle du sud, le directeur du théâtre Errol Theron dit que presque à ce stade contact franchement égal entre races a lieu dans son Window Theatre (la fenêtre). Mais une subvention accordée à ce théâtre par l'Anglo-American Corporation vient à expiration fin de l'année en cours.

fleurs me rappelaient constamment la gamme infinie d'idées belles et intelligentes que Dieu déroule à jamais dans Son reflet spirituel, l'homme.

La Science Chrétienne révèle que l'identité réelle et éternelle de l'homme est spirituelle, non matérielle. Cette identité, qui doit être discernée et manifestée plus clairement, ici et maintenant, est composée de qualités spirituelles émanant de l'unique Entendement divin et exprimées dans la conscience individuelle de l'homme. Cette identité n'est ni définie ni confinée par des dimensions et des limites physiques. On la trouve dans l'individualité spirituelle infinie, non dans la personnalité matérielle finie.

Il faut donc qu'il y ait une préparation adéquate de la terre — la conscience humaine — si la semence — la Parole de Dieu — doit germer et prendre racine. Nous devons garder notre pensée ouverte et réceptive si les idées spirituelles de Dieu doivent se développer en nous et porter des fruits. Les « oiseaux » contre lesquels il faut se préparer sont des pensées destructives telles que la haine, la crainte, la jalouse et la haine, qui nous dérobent notre paix et notre joie. Avec patience et persistance il nous faut extirper de la conscience les tentations étoffantes de l'égoïsme et de la sensualité. Le jardinier, dont les fleurs apportent la beauté non

seulement à son propre jardin mais également tout le voisinage, ne peut rien laisser au hasard. Il sait que s'il remplit son rôle avec fidélité la loi divine du déroulement et de la croissance lui assurera une récompense.

Alors et chérissant chaque pensée pure émanant de l'Entendement divin, nous trouverons dans notre propre conscience ce don de semences qui portent des fruits dans des vies pleines de bonheur et de santé. Nous découvrons ainsi notre véritable identité et notre noble destinée. Christ Jésus s'exprime ainsi à ce sujet : « Si vous portez beaucoup de fruit, c'est ainsi que mon Père sera glorifié, et que vous serez mes disciples. »

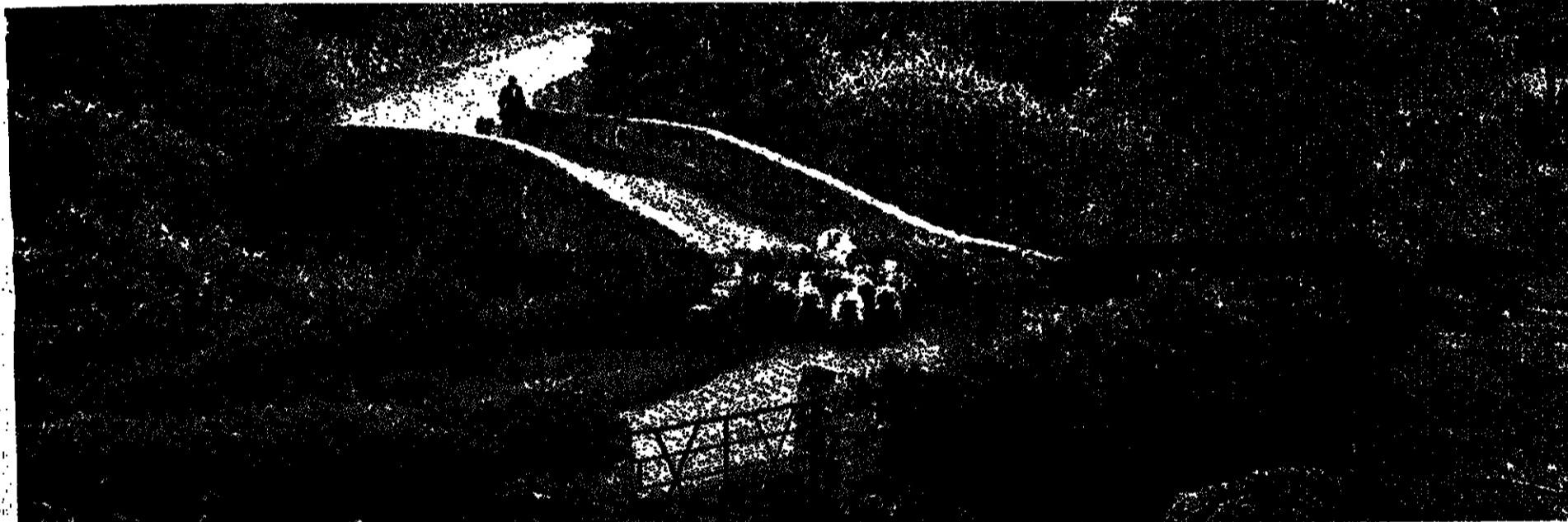
¹ Science et Santé, p. 608; ² Voir Matthieu 13:8; Jean 15:8.

*Christian Science prononce "christian science".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, veuillez écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Dans plusieurs de ses paraboles, Christ Jésus se servit du symbole de la semence



Sheep, shepherd, and dog head for home in County Down, Northern Ireland

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Ein Geschenk von Samenkörnern

In einigen seiner Gleichnisse benutzte Christus Jesus das Symbol des Samens, um das Wort Gottes und Seine geistlichen Ideen zu erklären. In einem erzählte er von einem Samann, der hinausging, sein Feld zu bestellen. Einige Samenkörner jedoch fielen an den Weg, und die Vögel kamen und fraßen sie auf. Und der Same, der auf felsigen Böden gefallen war, verwelkte bald in der Hitze. Einige Samen fielen unter die Dornen und wurden ersticken. Als ich damals darüber nachdachte, stimmte ich mich an eine Stelle aus dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, *Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift*, von Mary Baker Eddy, die eine noch tiefere Bedeutung des Geschenks offenbart. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt: „Die einzige Intelligenz oder Substanz eines Gedankens, eines Samens oder einer Blume ist Gott, der Schöpfer derselben.“ Und auf der gleichen Seite steht sie fort: „Der Same bei sich selbst ist der reine Gedanke, der von dem göttlichen Geist ausgeht.“

Dadurch, daß ich jedes Samenkorn als Verkörperung einer geistigen Idee betrachte, die ihren Ursprung in Gott, dem göttlichen Geist, hat, nahm meine Gartenarbeit eine ganz neue Dimension an — eine geistige. Die Vielfalt an Formen, Farben und Schönheit an jedem Blumenbeet erhöhte mich ständig an die unendlich vielen schönen und intelligenten Ideen, die Gott ewig in Seiner geistigen Widerpiegeling, dem Menschen, entfaltet.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthält, daß die wirkliche und ewige Identität des Menschen geistig, nicht „material“ ist. Diese Identität, die hier und jetzt klarer erkannt und zum Ausdruck gebracht werden muß, besteht aus geistigen Eigenschaften, die dem einen göttlichen Geist entspringen und in dem individuellen Bewußtsein des Menschen ausgedrückt werden. Diese Identität wird durch physikalische Dimensionen oder Begrenzungen weder bestimmt noch eingeschränkt. Sie wird in der unendlichen geistigen Individualität wahrgenommen, und nicht in einer endlichen materiellen Persönlichkeit.

Der Mensch kann mit einem Pflückchen aus gehobenen Samens verglichen werden, wobei zerstörende Gedanken wie Zweifel, Furcht, Eifersucht und Hass, die uns unseres Friedens und unserer Freude berauben, Geduldig und beharrlich müssen wir die heimgenden Versuchungen der Selbstsucht und Similitudin, Materialität und Körperlichkeit in unserem Bewußtsein abstoßen. Ein Gärtner, dessen Blumen nicht nur seinen eigenen Garten verschönern,

sondern auch die ganze Nachbarschaft schmücken, kann nichts dem Zufall überlassen. Er weiß, daß ihm das göttliche Gesetz der Entfaltung und des Wachstums sicherer Erfolg verspricht, wenn er seine Arbeit treu ausübt.

Wenn wir jeden reinen Gedanken, der von dem göttlichen Gemüt stammt, lieben und hegen, werden wir in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein jenes Geschenk von Samenkörnern finden und Glück und Gesundheit in unserem Leben sind ihre Früchte. Auf diese Weise werden wir unsere wahre Identität und unsere edle Bestimmung entdecken: Christus Jesus drückte es folgendermaßen aus: „Darin wird viel Frucht gebracht und werdet meine Jünger!“

¹ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 608; ² Mattheus 13:8; ³ Johannes 15:8.

*Christen Science: sprich: "christian science".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit großem Interesse in Europa und Amerika sehr erholt. Das Buch kann in den Läsernummern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Kleine, friedliche Gruppenhelpen die Apartheid überbrücken

[Auszug aus einem Artikel, der auf Seite 6 erscheint.]

Von June Goodwin
Korrespondentin des
Christian Science Monitors

Johannesburg
In der Republik Südafrika stehen beide alle Schwarzen und einige Weiße den offiziellen politischen Linie einer getrennten Entwicklung der Rassen mehr oder weniger ablehnend gegenüber, und so gelingt es vielen, die Grenzen zu überbrücken und trotz der Trennung Kontakte herzustellen.

Es waren unter anderem hauptsächlich die Kirchen und die von Kirchen geförderten Organisationen, die im Laufe der Jahre eine Möglichkeit zu solchen Kontaktten boten. Diese rangelten von den gelegentlichen Streitigkeiten der schwarzen Geistlichen Sam. Buti in Versammlungen der weißen reformierten afrikanisch-holländischen Kirche bis zu dem hartnäckigen 13-jährigen Kampf gegen die Apartheid durch das Christian Institute, das in den Städten überall im Land Büros hat.

Das Christian Institute, das auf die schwarze Liste gesetzt wurde und deshalb keine Gelder aus Übersee entgegennehmen kann, ist ein Forum, wo Weiße offen und als Ebenbürtige sprechen. (Hänen und Sichel wurden auf Gebäude des Instituts gemalt, und Leute, die mit ihm zu tun hatten, wurden verhaftet, bestraft oder gejagt — ihre Bewegungsfreiheit und Tätigkeit wurden eingeschränkt.)

Viele junge Afrikaner wenden sich jedoch von der Kirche ab und den Bewegungen zu, die die schwarze Bevölkerung und die schwarze Macht fördern wollen, um ihrer Selbstachtung Auftrieb zu verleihen, da sie glauben,

ihre Religion habe sie im Stich gelassen. Daher macht die oft flexible Kirche in Südafrika in einigen Punkten Zugeständnisse an das „schwarze Bewußtsein“.

Reverend Abel Hendricks, der farbige Präsident der vierrassigen Methodistenkirche, die 2,5 Millionen Mitglieder hat, sagt, dass „schwarze Bewußtsein“ sei ein notwendiges Element, das hartnäckig erklärt: „Weiße Mann, nicht du, sondern Gott hat mich erschaffen.“

Hendricks hat beinahe sein ganzes Leben lang in einer Blechhütte mitten zwischen anderen Blechhütten in einem Farbigen-Vorort von Kapstadt gelebt. (Er lebt noch im selben Vorort, aber nicht mehr in einer Hütte.)

Er beschreibt Südafrika als „von Furcht erfüllt“ und sagt: „Wir reden aneinander vorbei.“ Doch er ist aktiv und hilft vor seiner illenwerten „Zuhörerschaft“, wie er sie nennt, Vorträge auf Rechtsangelegenheiten.

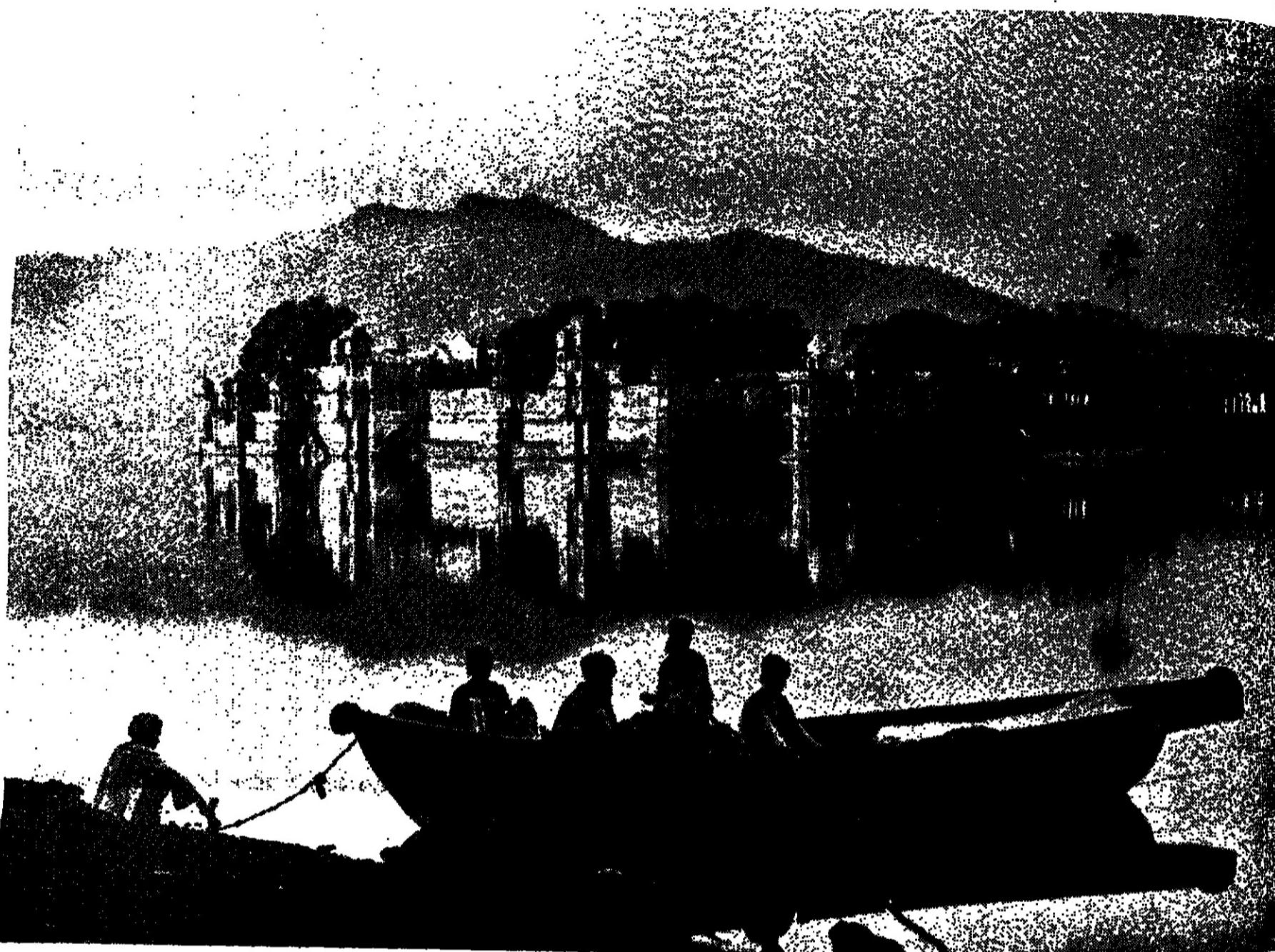
Noel Robb, die Vorsteherin des Büros, sagte: „Neben der Herr-Diener-Bedeckung ist dieses Büro die einzige Stelle, wo ich mit Schwarzen zusammenkomme.“ Sie sagte, dass Frauen, die in diesem Büro arbeiten, eingehend geprüft werden müssen, ob hier die Menschen „als Ebenbürtige höflich angegangen“ werden müssen. Sie fügte hinzu, dass sie einige ihrer eigenen Verwandten nicht kommen lassen würde, da sie eine gewisse Art zu sprechen an.

Unter der Schirmherrschaft der anglikanischen St.-Saviour-Kirche in Claremont werden in einem Restaurant, das sich Open Door nennt, zur Mittagszeit alle Rassen bedient. Im stillen geht man zu Anmachern während der Mittagsstunde über.

Das Open-Door-Restaurant, das nun drei Jahre besteht, wird von der Soup Kitchen in Rondebosch, einem anderen

The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



'The Lake Palace Udaipur, 1873': Photograph by Colin Murray

Courtesy of The Boston Public Library

Capturing silence

Can a photograph be called soundless? Can it be glacial in its stillness?

As contained as a butterfly in a belljar, the scene at "The Lake Palace Udaipur, 1873" does not move. The very air of India seems embalmed in this breathless work. "It is a triumph over remoteness of situation, heat, dust and damp," Clark Worswick, photographer and researcher, writes of photographs and period.

A triumph of remoteness, we might say. The slow, stop-time technique of the 19th century which fixed all bodies of water in perpetual repose is especially apt here. The photo's pictureque motionlessness blends with the fairytale nature of the palace and the classic vig of the men; it epitomizes "The Last Empire" as the Asia House Gallery called an exhibition of this era in India.

The late 19th century was a time of photographic exploration in other ways and other places, too: Americans went west, camera-bearers strong among them; Europeans headed to India, there to record weird and distant lands and people. "In an era without the telephone, without film or television, the photograph - the 'view' taken by professional

and amateur alike - presented most of what was exotic, far off yet visible, timely, or just plain strange to a public avid for images, whether in England or India," Worswick writes.

With the mutiny of 1857 quelled, a vast army of photographers worked in India in the last quarter of the century, photographing the trip of Victoria, the first Empress of India, or moving among the untempered Himalayas and the Shangri-La reaches of Nepal. Under the heading "Bourne and Shepherd," a dozen or more photographers took such photographs, bearing several titles, lodged in several Indian cities, selling thousands of such views, the firm has been called "one of the most interesting aggregations of photographic talent assembled anywhere during the 19th century."

Throughout the Victorian period, it became "the thing to have done" - a formal portrait by the firm - in a situation which would best reflect (in the subject's) station in society.

Murray's vision, his detached and reverential attitude toward specimen India, matched the notions of the Englishman at home and abroad. In India, the century of pure profit and balsam trade was over with

sured near the top on the evidence of this evocative work of 1873. Like others before him, the photographer toured India and later included his view in "Photographs of Architecture and Scenery in Gujerat and Rajputana." Still later, Murray succeeded Bourne, carrying on with the former partner's old cameras in 13 x 8 shots which tended to confuse the work of the two men.

Despite new knowledge of Murray, the photographer still seems as anonymous and exotic as the characters of his period piece. Cutouts against the stillness of the water, the men are like surreal boatmen from another world - dromes awaiting a princely passenger to take to an equally unreal castle across a visionary body of water. The mass of the boat slices out its own shape; it is a vaguely sinister vacuum against white surface riveted for eternity by the eye of the photographer and the process of his camera.

Of the ten or so superlative photographers long known - if wrongly - under the single name of Bourne, Colin Murray must be me-

revoit of 1857. If there is no sense of master in the photographs of "The Last Empire," of what historians call "the acyclic upheaval of 1857," nonetheless he feels that the photographer has imbibed the notion of India as separate feudal states. He like his countrymen, defers to its traditional nature and fears its faces. "Natives," historians record, "were kept at a safe and cool distance, for which of them, after all, could truly be trusted." Rebellion had proved there was truth in this fear but the distance rendered India more bizarre than human. There is almost no hint in the eloquently remote photos of British India from 1855-1860 that this was an evolving people who would in the following decade lay 25,000 miles of railroad tracks, no sense of this in the moment-in-aspic - "the lake palace of Udaipur." It is not really a place "captured almost in toto," as the photograph's admiring claim. As much as any studio shot, the portraitizing by Murray is a pictureque and pretty pose, an evocative but one-dimensional moment.

Jane Holtz Kay

Though I was quite relieved by my father's amendment and made it clear I had no desire to join the amateur ranks of the Hindu literature my teachers thought otherwise.

When the school refused to graduate me till I rectified the situation, we condescended to hire a tutor.

The afternoon was fading when I first saw him. A noble figure draped in homespun white cotton and a Nehru cap, pedaling his bicycle with erect dignity, his intellectualism

"

After a moment, I said, softly, "I understand."

Shailini Venturelli

Arctic

This land is an anvil for the sun
that moulds its winters into one
changeless face
whose tender force

glints and glimmers timelessly.
The image glows....
Its history chinks into shape like words
beneath these fond, designing blows.

Godfrey John

BIBLE VERSE

Glory ye in his holy name: let the
heart of them rejoice that seek the
Lord.

Psalms 106:3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, November 29, 1976

Learning my own alphabet

When I was a child in the 1950s (in the city of Jullundur in northern Punjab), we grew up learning to despise ourselves. For several generations our language (Hindi), our dress, our metaphysics, the very moral and social fabric of our traditions, had been subjects of great embarrassment in our desperate climb to seek favor with the British Raj and reach for the 20th century.

In 1853, Karl Marx wrote: "England has broken down the entire framework of Indian society, without any symptoms of reconstruction yet appearing. Its mission is the annihilation of the old Asiatic society, and the laying of the material foundations of Western society in Asia."

None of these changes were more evident than in my family, a microcosm of fermenting confusion, painful assurance and dramatic individualism, that accurately reflected the upper-caste's dilemma in its contact with Western ideology.

The very first language I remember being taught - and remember, this was after Independence - was English. As to Hindi, the official national language; Sanskrit, our classical language; and Punjabi, the regional language, we were merely expected to acquire those organically, as part of the tedious misfortune of being born Indian.

Often as a child, I was unable to ask the servants for a glass of water, buy a balloon at a bazaar, demand an elephant ride or even inquire the hour of the day in any language they "could understand." The sheer pride and hauteur expressed in our knowledge of English literature, music, philosophy and politics and in our scorn of all things native, crystallized rather than eroded caste boundaries.

Ironically, Westernization provided the Hindu and Muslim aristocracy with newer and more effective means of differentiation from the steady upward drift of lower castes. By gaining a monopoly on the ownership of Western technology and life-styles, we were able to exercise, most efficiently, our 2,000-year-old mission of maintaining a highly structured society of privilege and injustice.

Once more, Marx was wrong. In later years, we were to look back with exceeding regret. I remember, for instance, coming home with a report card whose only tarnish were the bright red marks opposite Sanskrit and Hind that read "Weak," "Poor," "Needs help." My father, otherwise very severe with school marks, chuckled to himself over our disgraceful grasp of one of the world's most ancient literary languages containing in the breadth of its syntax nearly five millennia of Indo-Aryan history.

"Though I was quite relieved by my father's amendment and made it clear I had no desire to join the amateur ranks of the Hindu literature my teachers thought otherwise.

When the school refused to graduate me till I rectified the situation, we condescended to hire a tutor.

"

The afternoon was fading when I first saw him. A noble figure draped in homespun white cotton and a Nehru cap, pedaling his

bicycle with erect dignity, his intellectualism

incongruously scrambled with bicycle bars. He alighted, greeted me with a quick bow and a "namaste," but I could only stare at his feet, simple and bare. Suddenly I was overcome with embarrassment. How could this aging man stand there so unabashed, his culture so naked in the pale evening light; his thoughts so candidly Indian?

His alien presence mocked the Le Corbusier architecture of our house, its concrete and sandstone facade, and the suddenly dissonant English rose garden. Servants, moving about in the cool darkness indoors, peered from their polished faces at the peculiar, dusty visitor.

Beneath his gaze, the superficiality of my world suddenly sagged. When at my invitation, he stepped forward to enter the house, the impregnable European world evaporated as swiftly and unexpectedly as it had appeared four hundred years before.

"Punditji," as we affectionately came to know him, had dismissed our synthetic civilization with sorrowful shake of the head. When West meets East, he explained (as I painfully gleaned meaning from his exquisite Sanskrit), the imposition of the former on the latter should be relegated to economics; never to art, culture or language.

We attempted to discuss this in our hourly lessons each day. If the economics of a society is altered, so, I argued, its means of production and consumption become intrinsically linked with the technological power of a foreign nation; surely then its culture, too, must respond to this shifting order in some way.

Punditji disagreed. "It is thanks to those such as I that Indian civilization rebounded after independence to what even Nehruji calls, 'our glorious-cultural renaissance.'

It took me some years to understand that Nehru had been wrong, that our cultural consciousness is itself a derivative of our exposure to Western thought. We had no concept of history till the Europeans came along and "discovered" it for us. India was overwhelmingly an oral civilization, and historical consciousness was comprised of epics and myths; not "objective" facts or dates.

One day I went to Punditji's village. Under a large, cool neem tree, we sat peeling oranges and nibbling on sugar cane. From somewhere the hot smell of brown sugar cooking in earthen cauldrons came wafting through the cane fields. It was peaceful and we had nothing to say.

He sat gazing at a group of children in the distance who were playing on the still back of a sitting cow.

"You are a cultural hybrid of many nations," he said, at length, "yet you feel no shame. Your dress and your speech are, for me, though the blood that flows in you is as pure as the Ganga. The language of your intellect is born of the lands of Europe. But,"

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The Monitor's religious article

A gift of seeds

Last spring a new friend offered me a gift of home-grown seeds for my garden. The offer, I realized, was much more than a few particles in an envelope. It was an expression of appreciation, an original way of saying thanks for our friendship. The gift brightened my garden with a lovely patch of color all summer.

As I thought about it then, I recalled a sentence by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, which revealed an even deeper significance to that gift. Here the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes, "The only intelligence or substance of a thought, a seed, or a flower is God, the creator of it." And later on the same page she says, "The seed within itself is the pure thought emanating from divine Mind."

By my thinking of each seed as representative of a spiritual idea that has its origin in God, divine Mind, a whole new dimension was added to my gardening - a spiritual one. In the variety of form, color, and beauty displayed in each flower bed were constant reminders of the infinite range of lovely and intelligent ideas that God is forever unfolding in His spiritual reflection, man.

Christian Science reveals the real and eternal identity of man as spiritual, not material. This identity, to be discerned and manifested more clearly here and now, is comprised of spiritual qualities emanating from the one divine Mind and expressed in the individual consciousness of man. This identity is neither defined nor confined by physical dimensions or limitations. It is found in infinite spiritual individuality, not in finite material personality.

Man can be likened to an unlimited packet of seeds, each seed a "pure thought emanating from divine Mind." Included among these thoughts are the perfect ideas of health and harmony, home and happiness, peace and purpose. Inherent in each seed, or thought, is all that is necessary for its full development and flowering.

Christ Jesus, in several of his parables, used the symbol of the seed to represent the Word of God and His spiritual ideas. In one of them he told of a sower who went out to plant his field. But some seed fell by the wayside and the fowls came and ate it. And the seed that fell on stony places soon withered in the heat. Some seed fell among thorns and were choked by them. "But," said Jesus, "other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

So there must be a proper preparation of the soil - human consciousness - if the seed - the Word of God - is to germinate and take root. We must keep our thoughts open and receptive if God's spiritual ideas are to develop in us and bear fruit. The "fowls" must be guarded against - such destructive thoughts as doubt, fear, jealousy, and hate, which rob us of our peace and joy. Patiently and persistently we must weed out of our consciousness the choking temptations of selfishness and sensuality, of materiality and

physicality. The gardener, whose blossoms bring beauty not only to his own yard but brighten the whole neighborhood, can leave nothing to chance. He knows that if he does his part faithfully the divine law of unfoldment and growth will assure him of his reward.

Loving and cherishing each pure thought from divine Mind, we will find within our own consciousness that gift of seeds which bears fruit in happy, healthy lives. Thus we will discover both our true identity and our noble destiny. Christ Jesus phrased it this way, "I herein am my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

Science and Health, p. 508; "See Matthew 13:3-8; John 15:8.

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OPINION AND...

Britain's economic crisis: the fault is political

By Robert Heller
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The precipitate collapse of the pound sterling this year, from \$2.02 on New Year's Day to \$1.66 just 11 months later, does not mark the beginning of an economic crisis, but its end. It isn't a prognosis that the British economy requires, but a post mortem.

This unhappy truth has not been fully appreciated by the great majority of Britons, or by most foreigners. The latter still commonly ask what's going to happen to the United Kingdom's economy, as do its citizens, on the assumption that a powerful national revival is among the alternatives. The same assumption, needless to say, underlines every statement of government policy. But it simply isn't borne out by the facts.

The most ineluctable of these facts is that Britain has somehow succeeded in obtaining the worst of all economic worlds. The economy has arrived at the combination, previously thought impossible, of galloping inflation (around 13.8 percent at an annual rate), record unemployment (1.5 million), a large and persistent balance of payments deficit (£2 billion annual rate in the second quarter), massive government overspending (£1.1 billion estimated for this year), stagnant investment (a fifth down on 1970 in real terms) — and virtually no growth.

Output has been running no more than 9 percent above the level of six years ago. This sluggishness, and the allied rise in the numbers out of work, directly reflect the official moves to combat inflation, which include the latest rise in interest rates to an awesome minimum bank charge of 15 percent.

The alarming development so far, however, is that the adoption of deflationary policies, aided and abetted by wage and price controls, has proved ineffective in restoring the economy to balance.

The explanation lies mainly with some gratuitous and disastrous errors of economic management by the present government. But the origins of the great British disaster date back to 1970, when Labour was ousted by the Conservative Party of Edward Heath. They inherited a massive balance-of-payments surplus, created by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins, under the tight conditions of an International Monetary Fund loan.

The Tories, it turned out, didn't know what to do with this inheritance.

Between mid-1970 and early 1974 the money supply, measured on the M3 basis, rose by an unthinkable 270 percent. Months before the pay dispute with the miners escalated into a strike and the national three-day week, the Heath-Barber strategy was clearly heading straight for a major crash.

The nature of its failure, however, was obscured by the battle with the miners and the subsequent general election. The surface problem — getting everybody, including the min-

ers, back to work — was tackled by the new Labour government. The real problem was put off.

That true crisis had the same configuration as today's. But the newly elected Cabinet under Harold Wilson had many compelling reasons to continue putting off the evil day of tough economic decisions.

The correct policy was to raise taxes and cut spending, squeezing credit and rigorously controlling the money supply, until inflation had been brought under better control. Most other industrialized countries adopted these policies in order to accommodate the quadrupling of oil prices and to stem domestic price rises — and those countries paid the price of heavy unemployment.

But the British Government, with a wafer-thin majority in Parliament, needed to fight another election, and it wouldn't pay the price of an unpopular economic program.

Instead, under the public relations guise of a "social contract" with the unions, wage demands were given an unfettered run. Some groups of workers won raises of 30 percent or more. Meanwhile, the government pushed ahead to make good its election promises on public spending. In the summer of 1974, with the next election looming, the government even cut the value added tax from 10 percent to 8 percent.

This wholly unjustified reduction in indirect taxes was even exploited by phony claims of a cut in inflation to "only 8.4 percent": the true rate shortly turned out to be three times as high.

In the same spirit, official spokesmen, before and after Labour's narrow victory in the second election, went on boasting that Britain had a far lower level of unemployment than, say, West Germany or the United States. This was only another way of saying that Britain had deflated less. In consequence, while other countries were heading back to payments balance, Britain was still running a heavy deficit which finally came home to roost in 1976.

The evil consequences were staved off until this year by the fact that initially oil money banked in Britain offset the huge deficits in the current balance of payments and in the government's spending.

Even when, in 1975, it became clear that accelerating inflation was not responding to treatment, the Labour politicians still would not contemplate an attack on public spending. The sacrosanct programs were part of their deal with the trades unions; so the latter now were asked to deliver their part of the bargain, a period of severe wage restraint.

The pursuit of a pay policy has been a constant chimera of British economic mismanagement since the war: a substitute for willingness to moderate demand in the public sector, or for tax increases sufficient to finance that demand.

Either way, Britain looks certain to undergo renewed strain. This has been Britain's economic Dunkirk. But this time the troops didn't get off the beaches.

The first awareness of impending catastrophe came when the government prepared its own future public spending plans. These showed that, thanks in large part to spiraling interest payments on the national debt, cutbacks were vital to stop in-

come tax rising from a minimum 35 percent to a mind-boggling rate.

But again, characteristically, the cuts in spending planned not for the current year, when they were virtually required, but for future years, when they might never happen. The actual size of the cuts, too, was governed by what unions would tolerate: when that amount in this summer emergency cuts fell short by £1 billion, higher employer taxes were slapped on industry.

It was all to no avail, anyway, because much of the money that had flooded in during 1974 had now flooded again. All the borrowing which the government could not resist could not resist the tide. Altogether, the staggering sum of £1 billion had to be found to finance Britain's economic impasse in the first half of 1976 alone.

Against this awe-inspiring background, the successive mistakes by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey and the Bank of England were the inevitable blunder of men in an uncontrollable situation.

None of these errors has been more harmful than the government's deliberate use of devaluation as an export weapon. The idea was that, as the pound floated down, exports would be given a boost by the newly competitive prices, while imports would be curbed by higher prices.

The reality was that essential raw materials simply cost more; the same volume of exports earned less foreign exchange; domestic inflation was encouraged; foreigners, and the hint, steered clear of sterling — or rushed out of it. It was the latest crisis.

The above analysis of the crash says nothing of the two components of the English woe: low productivity, strikes, dereliction, tea breaks, Reds under the bed, bad management, etc. Even if Britain, in such respects, had been a model for West Germany or Japan, the impact of large-scale economic mismanagement must have been much the same.

The past decade's attempts to improve the detail of the economy — many of them surprisingly successful — have been in the failure of the big picture.

That being so, the crisis is not fundamentally economic or political. This underlying truth could well come out into the open, if, as expected, the IMF demands, as the condition of a new loan which Britain has requested, even greater stringency than proved so effective seven years ago. The government's left-wing critics, and its union allies, will then face the choice of remedies like the harsh new intensification of the squeeze or bringing down Labour and letting the Tories in.

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COMMENTARY

Independence for Ulster: straws in the wind

By Francis Kenny

The kite of an independent Ulster is being flown in the troubled skies of Northern Ireland. Is it a serious proposition, or just another plaything for men who won't grow up?

The immediate cause of current speculation was a weekend get-together of about 60 interesting people at the Corrymeela Community. This is an ecumenical reconciliation center standing on the windswept North Antrim coast, not far from the Giant's Causeway, some 60 miles from Belfast.

The Community operates a series of mixed-religion work camps, holidays and discussions. It was started in 1964 by a group of Queen's University students, most of them Presbyterians, who had been impressed by the examples of love in Scotland, Taizé in France and similar centers. Today the main barn-like building and its satellites can accommodate up to 150 people. Among them have been the families of interned IRA men, the widows of killer squatters, and the parents of assassinated victims, people on the run from killer squads.

For among those present were three of the most effective men on the Protestant side: Glen Barr, whose Ulster workers' strike killed the old power-sharing idea stone dead, and Andy McCann and John McKeague of the Ulster Loyalist Central Coordinating Committee which oversees the most dangerous of the paramilitary organizations. Men like these do not lightly engage in political theorizing.

Even though Corrymeela has something of a reputation for inspiring worthy but unrealistic dreams, the fact that such men attended shows they were looking for something in this particular direction.

In fact Mr. Barr and some of the parliamentary Unionists like the impressive Mr. John Taylor have been talking about possible independence, on and off, for three or four years past. Originally they saw it as a kind of UDI, Rhodesian style, to be resorted to if London tried to impose power-sharing upon the Protestant majority. They held their hands

when the Constituent Assembly was set up and there was some possibility that the devolution plan for Scotland and Wales might be extended to Northern Ireland.

Now that neither hope has borne fruit, they are looking at independence again. This time, they hope, England might be only too glad to grant it by negotiation.

A Queen's University economist, John Simpson, has obliged by doing some arithmetic that seeks to show that Northern Ireland is not quite as dependent upon the London subsidy as is usually supposed. Britain, it is argued, would not in any case cut Ulster off without a penny; and there might be money from the European Community, as well. All this encourages other participants in the discussion to speak of an Ulster consciousness taking the place of the old sectarian jealousies.

There do not seem to have been many opponents of the idea, which is perhaps not surprising given the heavily Protestant company. It is true that in ancient history (as the legend of Cu Chulainn, the Hound of Ulster shows), the Dardhins did not want. The situation as it is cannot endure indefinitely. Perhaps a condominium of Britain and the Republic over a self-governing, largely independent Ulster will be the outcome. "The best of both worlds" is always an attractive slogan.

Behind Brazil's boom

By Walter C. Clemens Jr.

Because Brazil is the biggest country in Latin America, any problem there diminishes the whole continent and hemisphere. The prognosis, after a visit there, is that these problems are growing more severe. They can be illustrated by a series of questions.

• Is Brazil a dictatorship? Yes, but the regime's scope is limited and the press criticizes not only its foreign policy decisions but also the high living of Brasília's New Class.

• Is Brazil an enlightened despotism? Many generals and civilian technocrats attend a one-year course at the Escola Superior de Guerra in Rio to plan the nation's strategy. But the school operates to implement dogmas — not to think out appropriate solutions. One dogma: "We need the most capital-intensive technology to compete on world markets." Suggestions that "intermediate technology" might be more cost effective while preserving the environment and creating jobs get no hearing.

Thinking big sometimes gets in the way of progress. A Brazilian agribusiness tried to clear a forest by uprooting the trees with gigantic bulldozers, an expensive and almost futile effort. A U.S. firm recommended hiring natives to use chain saws. The work was done quickly, creating more employment and producing profits through sale of the lumber.

Technological fetishism has led Brazil to buy a complete nuclear fuel cycle from West Germany (untested even there), wasting valuable funds while loss than one-tenth of the country's water power has been harnessed.

Brazil's cities, meanwhile, have become clouds of industrial and auto pollution.

• Is Brazil an ethnic paradise? No, color consciousness remains strong. Whites followed by mulattoes hold the cleaner jobs. Blacks still

try to "purify" their race by mixing with lights.

• Is the junta, whatever its problems, a bas-

tion of anti-communism and a friend of the United States?

Apart from its immediate recognition of the MPLA in Angola and frequent votes with the third world at the United Nations, the Brazilian government is stoutly pro-U.S. Privately, the Foreign Ministry endorses U.S.-Soviet detente, though doubts are raised publicly about caving in to Moscow.

The junta justified its repression by anti-communist slogans, but failure to improve the lot of Brazil's masses could provoke more coups and, some day, a social revolution.

Brazil's policies on nuclear power and its opposition to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty could help provoke a hemispheric arms race with Argentina.

Dr. Clemens is a fellow at the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.

Readers write

Taking issue on Thailand, Transkei and Ulster's peace-movement

The recent article in the Monitor by Ambassador Charles Yost about Thailand shows some significant shortcomings and a lack of information on the present political situation.

The recent military coup was not simply a move against "brutalized" students and others who speak "on behalf of the people" as stated by Ambassador Yost. The Thai students are split into many factions, some of which have become politically polarized. In the October 6 coup, many rightist students joined with the police and military leaders in aiding the suppression of leftist students. The leftist students who have been very vocal do not represent the Thai people in any significant way; they are mostly from upper class and privileged families. The right-wing students are mostly from vocational schools and lower income families.

Perhaps most important, Thailand is not about to become "another domino" as Ambassador Yost suggests. Communism is not really a serious threat at the present time. And the Thai government must find its own methods of meeting the needs of the Thai people, something it can probably do better without the well-intentioned but poorly conceived advice of some Americans.

Carbondale, Ill. Emmanuel Udegu

Justifying IRA

The "peace women," Ms. Corrigan and Ms. Williams, came to the United States to continue and expand their ambitious design for alleviating the pain that Ireland is still in. They came, so they said, to stop the flow of weapons from the U.S. to Ireland where they are used.

We are led to believe, by various groups to demolish one another with no apparent concern for peace.

error in the title, which should have read:

"Telling it for England," not "Telling it to England."

T.B. Miller

Paying Rhodesians

It is such a sad thing that some citizens of America should wish to destroy the peace and tranquillity of Rhodesia to attain their own money, bells, and now, when all else has failed, they have made a golden calf to give to the whites of Rhodesia in the hope that we might be pagan enough to worship it. It comes in the form of money payments to the whites if they will remain in their homeland under black rule even though it has proved a dismal failure of government in the states north and east of us.

South Africa has been brought to its knees by these money getters in the U.S. and has strangled Rhodesia into submission because of it. Now we pray that our friends and enemies will wake up in time to stop further trouble in their own lands as well as in Rhodesia.

There is no race war in Rhodesia but a war against thugs and murderers who kill only the defenseless and run from our forces. They are trained by Russia and its supporters, then harbored in Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, and Tanzania, to all of whom Britain gives financial aid.

The views and plausible solutions to the strife put forth by the Provisional IRA are disregarded by the press as those actions of the "peace" women are glossed over in a glow of morality, human compassion, and hope for Ireland, a country they cannot aid as long as their movement condones the activities of a foreign government on Irish soil.

Olympia, Wash. Thomas Kneipp

K. L. Harmer

Telling it for England

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some